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✓ Maitland club, Glasgow
c Publ. no. 37
AF

THE
COCHRANE CORRESPONDENCE

REGARDING
THE AFFAIRS OF GLASGOW,
M.DCC.XLV—VI.



GLASGOW: M.DCCC.XXXVI.

PRESENTED

TO THE

MAITLAND CLUB

BY

JAMES SMITH

OF JORDANHILL.

THE MAITLAND CLUB.

MAY, M.DCCC.XXXVI.

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THE MAITLAND CLUB.

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PREFATORY NOTICE.

IN the many memoirs of THE REBELLION OF 1745 which at various times have issued from the press, no details have been preserved of the proceedings of the Magistrates and inhabitants of Glasgow, during that stirring period. To illustrate these is the object of the present collection, which has been compiled chiefly from the papers of ANDREW COCHRANE, ESQUIRE, then Lord Provost of that city, by the liberal permission of his grand-nephew, James Murdoch, Esq.

ANDREW COCHRANE OF BRIGHOUSE, appears to have been grandson of Andrew Cochrane merchant in Ayr, who in 1649 married Agnes Garvan of that town; and son of David Cochrane, also merchant there, by Janet Crawford. He was born in 1693, and was bred to mercantile life. After spending thirty years in his native town, he removed to Glasgow, where his upright and steady character gained him the general respect of his fellow-citizens, and pointed him out as well qualified for civic distinctions. Having acted as a Baillie for several years, he was chosen Provost in 1741, and was re-elected to that dignity in 1744 and 1745, at a crisis when unflinching integrity of purpose and great firmness of conduct were required. How well the arduous and delicate duties of his situation were discharged, the following papers will testify. Under his official guidance, Glasgow fully maintained the reputation of staunch

adherence to the Protestant Constitution; and to his skilful management was owing the tardy recovery of compensation for the losses sustained from the rebels by its loyal inhabitants.

At no period was more feebleness and misconduct manifested by the British government and army, than during the rising of 1745; and no community had so great reason as Glasgow to complain of its interests being compromised and neglected. Well might the Provost, on the 13th of November, remonstrate that two months had elapsed without any communication from the Justice Clerk, then virtually minister for Scotland, while his bitter complaints of the craven withholding of assistance, even that of the town's volunteers, and the deliberate abandonment of the community to the tender mercies of a retreating and undisciplined army, mingle the spirit of a patriot with the courtesy of a gentleman. It is unnecessary to anticipate other instances of public spirit which his correspondence will be found to exhibit, or to dwell upon the anxiety and pains which the Rebellion and its consequences imposed upon the Provost. He had for reward the gratitude of his townsmen, and that conscious rectitude which dictated his ejaculation, "I thank God my magistracy is ended without reproach!"*

In No. X. of the Appendix are given some details of the steps taken in 1748-49, for obtaining compensation from government, for the extraordinary expenses which their inertness had entailed upon the loyal city of Glasgow. In both of these years Mr. Cochrane was Lord Provost, and to his influence and perseverance was mainly owing the recovery of the full amount claimed. But with the Rebellion, the civic honours and cares of Mr. Cochrane did not terminate. He was again Lord Provost in 1760, and till the close of his life his exertions were bestowed in the support of a public institution. After he had filled the responsible office of Preceptor of Hutcheson's Hospital for more than forty years, the

Patrons, in 1776, “unanimously agreed to request Andrew Cochrane, Esq., Preceptor, for his long and faithful services to the publick, particularly for the great care and attention he has long paid to the affairs of the hospital, and the increase of the funds thereof by his diligence, to sitt in order to gett his picture drawn, to be hung up in the laich Council-chamber.” This picture has by some means unaccountably disappeared.

The long and useful life of Mr. Cochrane terminated in 1777, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory in the choir of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which forms the frontispiece of this volume, and bears the following inscription :—

M. S.

ANDRÆ COCHRANE CIVIS GLASGUENSIS,
 QUI, HONESTO LOCO NATUS,
 BONISQUE ARTIBUS IMBUTUS,
 NEGOTIIS, IN HAC URBE NEC INFELICITER,
 OPERAM DEDIT.
 AD SUMMA, IN CIVITATE, MUNERA OBEUNDA,
 SÆPIUS EVECTUS,
 TEMPORIBUS ETIAM INIQUIS, FLAGRANTE BELLO CIVILE,
 PRÆSIDIS, JUSTI, PARITER AC SAGACIS,
 EXEMPLUM PRÆBUIT:
 IN SUPREMIS GENTIS BRITANNICÆ COMITIIS,
 CAUSAM CIVITATIS, SOLITA AGENS
 SOLERTIA, ET PRUDENTIA,
 TRIBUTUM QUOD RAPUERANT
 PATRIÆ, ET LIBERTATIS, INIMICI,
 CIVIBUS RESTITUENDUM, IMPETRAVIT;

PREFATORY NOTICE.

LEGUM, ET RERUM IN PATRIA GESTARUM,
 APPRIME GNARUS;
 LONGA ETIAM EXPERIENTIA EDOCTUS;
 INTER AMICOS FACUNDUS ET ERUDITUS;
 IN CONVIVIIS, JAM SENIOR, GRATUS, ET JUCUNDUS,
 TANDEM, ANNUM AGENS OCTOGESIMUM QUINTUM,
 NONO DIE JULII, ANNO MDCCLXXVII.
 LONGUM AC HONORIFICUM PEREGIT CURSUM.
 H. M. P. H.

Provost Cochrane died without issue, and was survived for nine years by his wife, Janet, eldest daughter of Peter Murdoch Provost of Glasgow, and Mary, daughter of John Luke of Claythorn. Provost Murdoch's other children were,

1. Peter, who in 1732 married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Baronet, and who is now represented by JAMES MURDOCH, ESQUIRE, the gentleman to whom the Club are indebted for the materials of the Cochrane Correspondence.
2. John, also Provost of Glasgow, who, by Margaret, only daughter of William Lang, merchant in Glasgow, had two daughters,—Margaret, wife of the Right honourable Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, Baronet, Lord President, with issue; and Anne, who was married to John Wallace of Cessnock, without issue.
3. Martha, married to Archibald Buchanan of Auchentorlie. Their youngest son, ANDREW BUCHANAN OF ARDENCONNAL, who first suggested to the Editor the publication of these papers, has not seen them printed. He died last summer, aged ninety, his green old age and amiable manners crowned with the respect and regard of all who had the advantage of his acquaintance. From this

marriage also descend the families of Buchanan of Auchentorlie. Buchanan of Blairvadick, Yuille of Darleith, Spiers of Elderslie, and Spiers of Culcreuch.

The documents contained in **THE COCHRANE CORRESPONDENCE**, belong to Mr. Murdoch, with these exceptions : numbers II, XII, XIII, XVI, XIX, XX, XXI, of which no copies appear to have been retained by the Provost, have been furnished from the originals belonging to Mr. William Bell, W.S. by Mr. Macdonald, to whose attentions the Club owe ever increasing obligations. Numbers LVI. of the text, and I. of the appendix, have been kindly supplied from the originals, in the possession of Thomas Hopkirk of Dalbeth, and William Macdowal of Garthland Vice-President of the Club. Both of these curious documents, as well as the Royal Warrant for arming the Glasgow Volunteers, and other autographs illustrative of this collection, have been lithographed at the expense of Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, by whom this volume is presented to the Club. To the Rev. Professor Fleming, Mr. James Hill, Mr. John Strang, and Mr. John Smith, Ygst., all members of the Club, the acknowledgments of that gentleman and of the Editor are due, for part of the materials composing the Appendix, and for their obliging superintendence of the press. In it will be found not uninteresting illustrations of the city of Glasgow in the middle of last century, and particulars of the tardy compensation obtained by its inhabitants. The papers in the Addenda were unfortunately discovered too late for insertion in the text, which had been printed off.

It now only remains to notice very briefly the individuals who appear most prominently in the following pages.

ARCHIBALD, THIRD DUKE OF ARGYLE, was raised to the peerage in 1706, during the life of his elder brother "the Great Duke;" and as Earl of Isla he filled a conspicuous place in the public eye, during the reigns of

Queen Anne and George I. He served under his brother in the Rebellion of 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriff-muir. Both before and after he succeeded to the Dukedom, in 1743, he was long virtually minister for Scotland. In the letter given by Bishop Forbes,* as that written by Prince Charles to his father from Perth, in 1745, the Duke is thus alluded to: "There is one man in this country whom I could wish to have my friend, and that is the Duke of Argyle, who I find is in great credit amongst them on account of his great abilities and quality, and has many dependants by his large fortune; but I am told I can hardly flatter myself with the hopes of it. The hard usage which his family has received from ours has sunk deep into his mind." The Duke died in 1761, and was succeeded by his cousin,

GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL of Mamore, both being grandsons of Archibald, ninth Earl, who died on the scaffold in 1685. General Campbell held a command during the Rebellion, which has not unfrequently introduced his name in this volume. His eldest son, by Mary, daughter of the second Lord Ballenden, was

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL, a frequent correspondent of Provost Cochrane in the subsequent pages. In 1770 he succeeded his father as fifth Duke, and was father of the present Duke George. From the death of Neil Buchanan (brother of Archibald Buchanan of Auchentorlie) in 1744, Colonel Campbell was member of Parliament for the Glasgow district of Burghs, and a specimen of his frank will be found at p. 126.

JOHN, MARQUIS OF TWEEDALE was the last person who held the office of Extraordinary Lord of Session. He was Secretary of State at the breaking out of the Rebellion, but resigned in January 1746, and died in 1762.

* Forbes's Jacobite Memoirs, p. 35.

DUNCAN FORBES OF CULLODEN, LORD PRESIDENT, was born in 1685, and having come to the bar, became the object of special favour of the family of Argyle, which then dispensed the patronage of Scotland. He was appointed Advocate-Depute in 1716; sat in Parliament for the Inverness Burghs in 1722, and became Lord Advocate in 1725. After the Porteous mob he boldly asserted the rights of his country, when they were threatened by the ministry, and with the approbation of all, was promoted to be head of the Court in 1737. About this time his influence in the north was greatly increased by succeeding to the family estate, on the death of his elder brother. It need not here be told how well that influence was exerted to prevent many leading men from joining the desperate enterprise of Prince Charles, and to temper the fury of the savage Cumberland, which has left a stain upon his name and age ;

For when the rage of battle ceased,
The victor's soul was not appeased ;
The naked and forlorn must feel
Devouring flames and murd'rous steel."

ANDREW FLETCHER OF MILTON, LORD JUSTICE CLERK, son of Fletcher of Saltoun, held that important office from 1735 to 1748, and acted as sub-minister for Scotland, under his friend the Duke of Argyle. He was a man of good business habits, joined with great mildness of temper. In the Rebellion his conduct was marked by moderation and forbearance towards his misguided countrymen ; and his letters show that he was no party to the inefficiency of the executive, whose authority it was his duty to maintain in Scotland.

ROBERT CRAIGIE OF GLENDOICK, LORD ADVOCATE from 1742 to 1754, was son of Laurence Craigie of Kilgraston. By his great industry and profound knowledge of feudal law, he rose to eminence in his profession, and was appointed Lord President in 1754.

ROBERT DUNDAS OF ARNISTON, SOLICITOR-GENERAL from 1742 to 1746, after the death of President Craigie in 1760 presided over the Court for twenty-seven years, with benefit to his country and credit to himself; a man of high talents and general accomplishments.

It only now remains to notice MR. WILLIAM CROSSE or CORSE, whose name and letters occur frequently in the Cochrane Correspondence. He was a native of Glasgow, and having been bred to the bar, was appointed Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, on the death of Mr. William Forbes in 1745.* In return for the influence of the Duke of Argyle, to which he owed this promotion, he took an active part against the Jacobites, and, besides the proofs of his zeal contained in the present volume, he was the occasional correspondent of President Forbes.† He subsequently became Sheriff of Lanarkshire, through the influence of the Gray family, with whom he was connected by marriage, and died at an advanced age, much respected. His nephew William Cross married Jane Buchanan, heiress of Auchentoshan, and was father of John Cross Buchanan, now of Auchentoshan. There is in the possession of another nephew, John Blackburn of Killearn, the MS. of an Essay by Mr. Cross, "on the Means of Civilizing the Highlands and Extinguishing Jacobitism in Scotland." It was composed in 1748, when the Government and Legislature were devising laws to settle the Highlands, somewhat in the spirit of Cumberland, who to secure peace proclaimed martial law. The author's panacea for the sufferings and the faults of the northern counties was well suited to the times, and consisted in the military occupation of them by an overwhelming and stationary force.

JAMES DENNISTOUN.

CAMIS ESKAN, *April*, MDCCCXXXVI.

* P. 33.

† Culloden Papers No. 313, 526.

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PRINCIPAL DATES OF THE REBELLION.

1745,	July	25.	Prince Charles landed at Boradale.
...	August	3.	Landing known at Edinburgh from London.
...	...	8.	The news confirmed by express from Rosneath.
...	...	19.	The Prince hoisted his standard in Glenfinnin.
...	...	...	General Cope marched to Stirling.
...	...	20.	He advanced towards Fort-Augustus.
...	...	27.	He turned towards Inverness.
...	...	29.	He reached Inverness.
...	...	31.	His motions known in Edinburgh.
...	September	3.	The Rebels entered Perth.
...	...	10.	The fleet sail to Aberdeen to bring back Cope.
...	...	11.	The Rebels left Perth.
...	...	16.	They took possession of Edinburgh.
...	...	17.	Cope disembarked his army.
...	...	21.	Battle of Prestonpans.
...	October	31.	The Rebels marched from Edinburgh.
...	November	13.	The Judges returned to Edinburgh.
...	...	15.	Carlisle surrendered to the Rebels.
...	...	21.	They marched to Penrith.
...	...	27.	They advanced to Preston.
...	...	29.	They entered Manchester.

xxvi PRINCIPAL DATES OF THE REBELLION.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1745, December | 4. | The Rebels at Derby. |
| ... | ... | 12. The Glasgow regiment marched to Stirling. |
| ... | ... | 18. The Rebels overtaken at Clifton. |
| ... | ... | 19. They reached Carlisle. |
| ... | ... | 24. The Glasgow regiment marched to Edinburgh. |
| ... | ... | 25. Glasgow occupied by the Rebels. |
| ... | ... | 30. Carlisle taken. |
| 1746, January | 2. | The Rebels left Glasgow. |
| ... | ... | 10. They besieged Stirling Castle. |
| ... | ... | 17. They conquered at Falkirk. |
| ... February | 18. | They took Inverness. |
| ... April | 16. | The battle of Culloden. |
| ... September | 20. | Prince Charles embarked at Boradale. |

I. NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAGISTRATES AND LOYAL INHABITANTS OF GLASGOW, FROM THE 12TH AUGUST TO THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1745, DRAWN UP BY PROVOST COCHRANE.

On the 12th of August 1745, the troops quartered in Glasgow having been called away, the Magistrates caused mount a guard of townsmen, which they have continued ever since.

On the 19th, they had a letter from the Most Honourable the Marquis of Tweeddale of the 12th, acquainting that the Lords Justices had received intelligence that the Pretender's son was already landed, or intending to land in Scotland, and desiring them to exert there care and vigilance on this occasion, and to use such precautions as they should judge necessary for preserving the publick peace within there bounds.

To this the Magistrates made answer the same day, assuring nothing should be wanted on there part for preserving the publick peace; and that our inhabitants were all firmly attached to his Majesty.

The Magistrates, being apprehensive of the consequence of this rebellion now begun, resolved to be advised and directed by the principal inhabitants in every step they should take; and having convened a good number of them by way of committee, they judged proper to take account of the number of inhabitants, and what arms were in town, and in what order, which was accordingly done.

On the 23d August, a letter was sent Lord Justice Clerk, informing that, being alarmed with this insurrection in the Highlands, we had taken account of the number of our inhabitants, which we found considerable, and all well affected; that we had also made an inquiry into what arms we had, and found them very few, and these mostly bad; praying his Lordship's assistance for procuring some of the government's arms in the castle, and his directions as to our conduct on this occasion.

To this Lord Justice Clerk returned answer, the 24th August, that arms were coming from London, but that he had not heard of any order for distributing any; that whenever these orders came, he should not fail setting forth Glasgow's claim in the strongest manner. His Lordship therein hoped that if there were no landing of foreign troops, this insurrection would soon be quelled.

On the 1st September, a letter was sent by express to Lord Justice Clerk, mentioning a report from Inverary of Sir John Cope's being defeated, repeating the request for government arms and directions. Another copy of this was sent the 2d, by post, under cover to Mr. William Alexander, Edinburgh; but no answer made to either of them.

On the 4th September, the Magistrates writ General Guest, acquainting that they were greatly alarmed at his order to Lieutenant Chisholm to march the few men he had under his command at Glasgow for Dumbarton; begging they might be remanded, as, with the townsmen, they could help to defend against Glengyle, by whom we were threatened, or any stragling party, and could retire to Dumbarton

when necessary; representing we were ill provided in arms, and could wish to be supplied from the government.

To this General Guest returned answer, the 5th September, advising he could not countermand his orders to the few men of the Scots fusilleers that were at Glasgow; adding, they had only nine stand of arms among them, and he could not easily get sent to them.

In the beginning of September, the Magistrates set on foot and promoted a subscription for five hundred men to be raised for defence of the town and government, which was chearfully gone into, part signing for money, part for personal service.

II. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD ADVOCATE.

GLASGOW, 17th August, 1745, 8 at night.

MY LORD,—I give the trouble of receiving inclosed copy of an affidavit of the master of an Irvin vessell taken at Kirkcudbright, and his letter, and an oath emitted before the Provost of Irvin, all transmitted by him to me, which I judged it my duty to forward to your Lordship, to be communicate to his Grace the Duke of Argyle, Lord Justice Clerk, Sir John Cope, or any other you judge proper. The circumstance in the apprentice's declaration of seeing guns and swords, and in the master's letter of obliging three of the vessells to discharge in the Highlands, looks suspicious. If any thing else occur shall be sure to advise. I am, most respectfully,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and
very humble servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

III. LETTER PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE MARQUIS OF TWEDDALE.

GLASGOW, 19th August, 1745.

MY LORD,—I am honoured with your Lordship's of the 13th, and beg leave to assure you nothing shall be wanted on the part of my brethren and me for preserving the publick peace within our bounds. Our inhabitants are all firmly attached to his Majesty's government, but, believe, poorly armed. I shall always be proud to be esteemed,

MY LORD, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

IV. THE MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

GLASGOW, 23d August, 1745.

MY LORD,—The insurrection in the Highlands against his Majesty's government has alarumed us in this place a good deal. We have a considerable number of inhabitants, all well affected to our happy constitution. The Magistrates have caused make an inquiry as to what arms are in the town, and find them very few in number, and what we have bad. We are to pray your Lordship's assistance for procuring us some of the government's arms lying, as we are told, in Edinburgh-castle, and your directions as to our conduct on this occasion. We are extremely sensible of your Lordship's friendship and good offices to our corporation on all occasions, and are, &c.

[Signed by the Magistrates.]

V. A——C——* TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

INVERARAY, 28th August, 1745.

DEAR SIR,—When I have any news worthy of your notice I shall send it by express. It gives me very great pleasure to have it in my power to do any thing that may be agreeable or usefull to your town. What has come to hand since my last you have here inclosed.

I hourly expect news from the army under Sir John Cope: God Almighty send us good; we need it at present. If any thing fatal happens to him, they will have Scotland in their power before the friends of the government are put in a state of acting. We have a surmize to-day that Sir John has not proceeded; I doubt it may be as well for us. Though the rebels are not numerous, they must have better intelligence in that country. They must be desperat, and will make quicker marches. Dragoons will be of litle service in that country; and in a litle time our Highland militia could be joined to the army, to beat them back and force them into the sea.

I am, with much respect, in haste,

A——C——.

To the Honourable Andrew Cochran, Esquire, }
Provost of Glasgow.

VI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

1st September, 1745.

MY LORD,—Enclosed is a letter from Inverary, came by express, which the Sheriff desires me to transmit the same way. He writes me

* Probably Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, Sheriff-depute of Argyleshire.

of a report they have of Sir John Cope's being defeat by the rebels: I pray God it may prove false. Should that prove true, considering the naked defenceless state of this country, it would throw us into great confusion. We depend on your Lordship for procuring us government arms as soon as possible, and beg your directions what we legally may do. I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

VII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

2d September, 1745.

MY LORD,—I had the honour of writing your Lordship the 1st by express. I am again to make request, in name of our inhabitants, to have arms, in which case we could defend ourselves, and be of use to the government. Sir John Cope's great distance with the few troops appointed for Scotland, gives us great alarm and disquiet. Your Lordship will also advise us what, at this critical time, we ought to do.

I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

VIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO GENERAL GUEST AT EDINBURGH.

4th September, 1745.

SIR,—We are greatly alarmed at an order shewn us by Lieutenant Chisholm, to march the men he had here under his command to Dum-

barton castle to-morrow. The Magistrates beg you would remand them here, as, with our townsmen, they could be of use to defend us against Glengyle, by whom we are threatned, or any stragling party. We are very ill provided in arms, and could wish to be supplied from the government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

IX. WILLIAM FOGO TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

KILLARN, *September 8th, 1745.*

SIR,—Last day I sent the bearer, who has been att my house some days and lives near Dunblane, with a letter to Mr. W. Simson minister there, who hes promised to advise me how soon they move; that we can be certain of, though not much more. I doubt much if Mr. Ferguson's accountt of Sir John be so well founded, as we had accountt on Saturday, by M'Farlane minister of Drummond* coming from Edinburgh, that transports were hired to bring him from Inverness. All communication is cutt off from north to south; our boats all carried down to Stirling, except what the people have drowned themselves; but the water will ride this day, so that is to litle purpose if we have dry weather. There is nothing material since I wrote you. Harvie went to Stirling on Fryday, and did not call at me.

The bearer is a kind of poor gentleman, so may give him what you please; he is well acquaint in the country and in the north, and I can confide in him.

* The Reverend Duncan Macfarlan, father of the Very Reverend Duncan Macfarlan, Principal of the University of Glasgow.

I had the enclosed by my servant last day.

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM FOGO.

All accountts agree they are to march by }
Glasgow, if not stopt: its contradicted as }
to Ballach Hallan's being shott.

Andrew Cochran, Esquire, }
Merchant in Glasgow. }

X. THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 10th September, 1745.

SIR,—I am just now favoured with yours of the 9th. Upon your first application for arms and support, I wrote to you that many such applications had been made, and more since that time, both from well-affected countys and towns; and that when any general measure came to be taken, I should take care to put in your claim among the first, and endeavour to get the largest allowance for your town. No general measure is yet taken, nor nobody can tell why no person here vested with power to distribute arms and ammunition, or to direct what way his Majesty's faithfull subjects may be made usefull to themselves and the government at this time, a circumstance I have represented in the strongest way I was capable, without being empowered to give you or any others the satisfaction I could wish. This I may regret but cannot help.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh, willing on their own expence to levy

1000 for the defence of their city, applyed to be authorized by the government; and a warrand from the King, authorizing them to levy the 1000 men to be under the direction of the Magistrates, with an order to the commanding officer to furnish them with firelocks and ammunition, is come down; and if you send me such an application, I shall try if the commanding officer here will give the arms and ammunition without waiting the King's warrand; and if he scruple, I shall transmit your application to the King, not doubting but you'll obtain the same warrand with the town of Edinburgh.

Your observation that the preparation for the defence of your town, at least for disciplining the inhabitants, may now come too late, is just, and I am sorry to see it to be the general case, owing to our not taking the alarm soon enough, and forming a proper and timeous scheme for putting the nation in a posture of defence.

However, if we be preserved from a foreign invasion, I hope we, on this side of Forth, shall not be much hurt by the present Highland host; for, according to my information, the rebels are not so formidable in point of numbers as was given out; and great part of those they got together were either unable for service, or not armed; and though they may be getting some to join them, yet, by reason of desertion, their numbers does not increase in the main, nor have they, in their own opinion, a sufficient strength to attempt passing the Forth. If they should, care will be taken to oppose them, and prevent their disturbing Glasgow or Edinburgh; and I suppose you will be ready, with what arms you have, to join the King's troops in your own defence, should the rebels attempt to come your way, which I think cannot now happen, unless there be a foreign landing; in that case, God only knows what may be the consequence.

I beg you'll make my compliments to all friends at Glasgow, and let them know I shall be as watchfull with those who command the forces

here, for the security and preservation of Glasgow, as if all my estate were lying in goods there. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

ANDREW FLETCHER.

P. S. Sir John Cope is by this time at Aberdeen, possibly on this side of it; 1000 Swiss and 2000 Dutch are expected here with the first fair wind; so no reason to fear what is yet visible.

XI. THE LORD ADVOCATE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 10th September, 1745.

MY LORD,—I have the honour of yours of the 9th, which I communicate to Mr. Solicitor and to Mr. Guest, and I assure you I sincerely sympathize with the city of Glasgow. That they should be under apprehensions that the fruits of their industry, as well as their persons and their families, may be exposed to the insults of a rabble of Highlanders, I am sorry to use the expression, assembled under the conduct of gentlemen of no fortunes, and, I think, of no principles, as they act under the direction of a Popish Pretender and his son, under the influence of France and Rome.

And I am very sensible of the defenceless state of your city, in case of a visit from the rebels; and I wish it were in my power, or in the power of any body that I have access to, to give you a better defence; but you know as well as I the present state of the King's forces in this country, that it is impossible to send any regular troops at present to Glasgow. But I hope you and the other friends of our constitution have no reason to despond, as the Government hath taken all proper

measures, not only to defeat this mad attempt, but also to secure the quiet of the country.

We have two regiments of dragoons, one here and another at Stirling, and who will join the moment that they are inform'd the rebels have passed the Forth, and will wait on them, whether they take their rout for this place, or in your way directly for England; and as, according to the best intelligence we have here, the rebels at Perth don't exceed 1800, and those many of them poorly armed, and either very old or young, I incline to think that, whether they march hither or towards Glasgow, if the friends of the government are upon their guard, they will not have leisure to take possession of either or to plunder the inhabitants; and as, in this view, the inhabitants of this place are associating themselves under the direction of the Magistrates to defend themselves, and not yeeld tamely to any attack that may be made by the rebels, I hope you'll forgive me in suggesting that its the proper course for Glasgow to follow.

I am sensible this town has advantages beyond you. We have the Government's arsenal among us, and arms at command; and I dare not say that I can advise the General to send arms to you, and that not only because we have not troupes at present to escort them, but chiefly that as it's the chief distress of the rebels that they want arms as well as ammunition, I am persuaded that, were they informed that you had a quantity of arms and ammunition, this would tempt them to surmount all difficultys in paying you an undesirable visit; and, therefore, if you make the best use of the arms you have, I think you have a very good chance that you'll be safe from any visit.

After I have stated things to you in the light that they now stand, and which I think is the worst light, I hope we have reason to look at them in a better view. Sir John Cope, with our foot, is at Aberdeen since Sunday or yesterday, and he has this night more ships that can transport his whole army, if the wind stands in twenty-four hours to the

firth; and if so I hope you are in no danger; and we hourly expect 1200 Swiss at Leith: and I can assure you it is in the view of the gentlemen that command his Majesty's forces, and shall be in their view as far as I have interest with them, to secure the safety of Glasgow and of this city, as I consider this as inseparably connected with the safety of the government, so far as it depends upon Scotland.

So far as I am informed there is no near prospect of the rebels decamping from Perth, because they wait for reinforcements that will with great difficulty be brought to join them; and you will be informed from this place as of their motions, so of the arrival of our troupes, which I hope will dissipat our present fears and apprehensions.

I am, with great truth and esteem,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT CRAIGIE.

XII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD ADVOCATE.

GLASGOW, 12 o'clock, 12th September, 1745.

MY LORD,—I have the honour of your Lordship's yesterday and this day by express, and am greatly obliged to you for your care and concern about our town. No doubt the King's troops will retard and harass them in their march as much as they are able. God grant Sir John Cope were soon on this side, and the Dutch arrived. We are of ourselves altogether defenceless: heaven lend us a deliverance.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and
very humble servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD ADVOCATE.

GLASGOW, 13th September; 11 o'clock.

MY LORD,—We have intelligence from all quarters that the rebels are to pass Forth this day and come this way. I am, in name of our community, to beg your Lordship's interest with General Guest, that he would order the two regiments of dragoons to join and march for our relief. We have a number of inhabitants all hearty for the government, but without armes; I submit to your Lordship if any can be sent us, in which case we could assist the King's troops. Our case is extremely piteable, and rely on your Lordship's protection.

I am, most respectfully,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's very humble and
most obedient servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XIV. THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 14th September; 2 o'clock.

MY LORD PROVOST,—The moment I received yours of yesterday's date, I wrote presently to General Guest, as you'll see by a copie of my letter to him, and which was only a repetition of the application I made on Wedensday morning, when we had the first news of the march from Perth. I am sorry I have no power to be usefull to Glasgow. Those who differ from me, I am bound to believe they act according to the best of their judgment. I pray God may avert the evils we are threatened with. I would not have you to permitt copies of my letter,

or show it to any but a few. I send it because I have not otherways time to enable you to answer for my conduct, considering the professions I make for the good of Glasgow.

No word from Sir John Cope or the Dutch. When there is any appearance you shall know by express, and I'll repeat my applications for your relief. We have no certain accounts whether the Highlanders intend for you or us. My best wishes attend you.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and
most humble servant,

ANDREW FLETCHER.

XV. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORDS JUSTICE CLERK AND
ADVOCATE.

GLASGOW, 14th September, 1745.

Enclosed is copy of a letter the Magistrates had put into their hands this day afternoon by two officers, who had a signed commission, and demanded an immediate answer. We conven'd our council and all the principal inhabitants, who, considering our naked defenceless state without arms, whereof I gave your Lordship formerly the trouble to write; the distance of his Majesty's forces; the vicinity of the rebels, within twelve miles of us, with a force of at least 4000; the known attachment of this place to the revolution interest and the present Royal family; our reputation for wealth, and the great value of goods of various kinds must always be in a place like ours; the nature of our enemy—men under little order or discipline, who wanted nothing more than the plunder of such a town as ours; and the absolute stop our

fears and the neighbourhood of the rebels have put to all manner of industry; we therefore unanimously judged it proper to make the best of our unhappy situation, and sent four of our number to treat with this pretended prince; the issue whereof we do not know. This has thrown us into infinite disorder and confusion, which is far from being at an end. We submit our conduct to your Lordship, and hope our loyalty to his Majesty will not be suspected from any thing in this part of our behaviour. We have not made one step without the unanimous concurrence of our principal inhabitants. Our case is extremely deplorable, that we must truckle to a pretended prince and rebels; and, at an expence we are not able to bear, purchase a protection from plunder and rapine.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XVI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD ADVOCATE.

GLASGOW, 15th September, 1745.

MY LORD,—I had the honour to inform your Lordship yesterday, that some of our people had been sent by the inhabitants to treat with the rebels. They are this morning come back to the town, having been no farther than Kilsyth where they mett with Mr. Crosse, who dissuaded them from that step, in regard there was no present force near the town, strong enough to justify treating in that manner. They took his advice and came back. We are certainly informed that the rebels camp'd last night a mile to the west of Falkirk, and they say (but we cannot assure this with the same certainty) that they have 6 or 800 Camerons and M'Donalds still lying at the Frow, waiting to join the Athol men who are still behind. This body they threaten to march in

by Glasgow, in case we refuse their demands. We therefore beg your Lordship's advice and protection as far as it can consist with the publick safety. We need not tell you the terrible situation we are in; I dare say your Lordship feels for us. I beg leave to commit the town to your Lordship's protection, and desire your Lordship's advice with all speed, because it is possible the Highlanders may be with us by to-morrow morning, if not this evening. I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XVII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE AND THE
MARQUIS OF TWEDDALE.

GLASGOW, 16th September, 1745.

MY LORD,—We have been in very great disorder in this place for some time, and an absolute stop to all kinds of business ever since the rebel army came south. The Magistrates caused inquire into the number of arms here and found them very few, and these we had bad. This, by advice of the principal inhabitants, we represented to the honourable gentlemen of the ministry, and that our town was open and naked; that we had none skilled in military discipline, and it was to be feared the enemy would be among us before any thing tolerable could be done in that way, and begged their direction and arms. We received answer that it would not be proper to give us arms at this time, as they could not be conveyed easily for want of troops; and it might induce the rebels to pay us a visit, in order to get our arms, whereof they were in great want, and asured us all possible care should be taken of us.

We were at last certainly informed of the Highlanders passing the Forth, and that they were to come here in there way to England: this threw us into great confusion, waiting to know there motions. Saturday forenoon two gentlemen came to town, and put into the hands of the Magistrates a letter, whereof enclosed is a copy, signed CHARLES P. R. requiring £15,000, and all our arms to be delivered up, and threatening the greatest severitys in case of disobedience. This occasioned a very numerous meeting of the chief and other inhabitants, who, considering our unhappy situation, that we could expect no favour on account of our always been attached to the present Royal family; that the King's troops were at a distance, and the rebels, at lest 4000, within twelve mile of us; that our enemy wanted nothing more than plunder, whereof there was a great deal to be had in a place like ours: —the inhabitants unanimously desired four of there number to repair to the camp, and try what could be done with the leaders of the rebels, in order to gain time, if happily the Dutch might arrive, or Sir John Cope, to this side of the water. They went to Kilsyth, about nine miles, but finding the main body of the rebels were gone to Falkirk, they stopt; and returned the 15th, that they were informed two great bodys were yet to pass the Forth, which might be ordered to visit us, if not a detachment from the main army. This is our deplorable state, expecting every moment a visit from the Highlanders; unable to resist, and absolutely at there mercy. This we judge our duty to lay before your Lordship, imploring your favour and protection, and assuring your Lordship of our inviolable attachment to his Majesty and government, whatever our fate or misfortunes may be. We are, &c.

[*The Magistrates of Glasgow.*]

XVIII. THE LORD ADVOCATE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 16th September, 1745.

MY LORD,—I have your Lordship's two letters of the 15th; to the first I made no return, because I thought your resolution was taken, and I did not know but the intercepting my letter might have raised the demands upon you.

As the rebels are now on their march to this town, and are past Linlithgow, I think Mr. Crosse advised your people well in delaying any treaty with them, till at least you could do no better.

You'll be better able to judge from circumstances what is proper for your town to do than I can direct at so great a distance. I sincerely sympathize with the distressed circumstances of your town, and you may promise yourself I'll do every thing in my power for their protection.

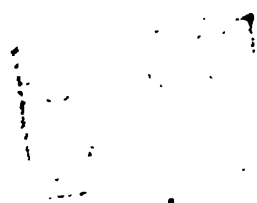
Last night I received, by express, a Warrant to the Magistrates of Glasgow from his Majesty to arm themselves, and another warrant to Mr. Guest to give arms. The last is now impracticable, as the rebels are near this place, and I did not think it adviseable to send the order along with this letter, lest it should be intercepted.

I am, with great respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

ROBERT CRAIGIE.



To Our Kindly and Wellbeloved
The Provost, Magistrates & Town
Council of our City of Glasgow

My dear magistrates & community

Forradale

**XIX. EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF SIR ANDREW MITCHELL* TO THE
LORD ADVOCATE.**

WHITEHALL, 12th September, 1745.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship will observe in the warrant to the Commander in chief for arms to the town of Aberdeen and Glasgow, your Lordship and the Justice Clerk are to certify the number needful. This was done to prevent an abuse of that power; and he was joined with you only to prevent imputation of partiality, for you are at present no favourite with some people.

I am,

MY DEAR LORD,

Yours,

ANDREW MITCHELL.

The Lord Advocate.

**XX. WARRANT TO THE PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW TO
RAISE AND ARM MEN.**

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We judge it necessary at this juncture that our good subjects, in that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, be authorized and impowered to take up arms and raise men, for the defence and support of our government against the rebellious attempts of such as now presume to disturb the peace and quiet thereof, in favour of a

* See a notice of him in the Culloden Papers, p. 475.

popish Pretender; and we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty and affection of the Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, Burgeses and others of our city of Glasgow, These are therefore to authorize and empower the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of our said city of Glasgow, to raise, assemble, and arm such numbers of men as they shall judge necessary, and to appoint proper officers to form, exercise, and command them; and we do hereby further order that the men so to be raised shall be under the direction of the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of our said city of Glasgow, subject always to such orders as they shall receive from us. For doing whereof this shall be a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Kensington, the twelfth day of September, 1745, in the nineteenth year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

TWEEDDALE.

To our trusty and welbeloved the
 Provost, Magistrates and Town
 Council of our City of Glasgow. }

XXI. THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

WHITEHALL, 17th September, 1745.

SIR,—I have received information that on Saturday the 7th current an English gentleman came to Glasgow, who had been with the English army; and when he was brought before you he prevaricated not a little; and by some letters he had in his pocket, it appeared that he was a distiller from West Chester; and by a letter from his sister, which he also produced, she said it was believed by every body there that he was gone to the Pretender; and he afterwards acknowledged that his curiosity led him to see the man they called Prince Charles, and that he

had been there and had seen him, and was going home about his business.

I desire you will forthwith acquaint me with the name of this English gentleman, not doubting that, if the above information be true, you have secured him and given notice to my Lord Advocate, as his Majesty's service requires. I am,

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

TWEEDDALE.

The Provost of Glasgow.

XXII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

28th September, 1745.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—Since I last had the honour of writing your Grace we have received another undesirable letter, insisting on the former demand of £15,000 from this place. This was delivered by John Hay Esquire, accompanied by a party who had a comission to treat. We conveened our whole inhabitants, and they named some of there number to meet and treat with him, which was done. After a long communing, he restricted the demand to £5500, mostly money and bills, and part goods. This being reported to another meeting of the burgesses, they, considering the great impending danger; that the King had no troops in the field in Scotland; that the rebel army, consisting of many thousands and daily increasing, were within a day and a half's march of us, and Glengyle with part of his clan in the town and suburbs,—unanimously agreed to comply with the demand as restricted, and desired the town's security might be interposed to such as would advance money or furnish goods on this fatal occasion; and

partly by advances from the inhabitants, partly by borrowing money, the sum has been made up, and, with the goods, delivered Mr. Hay. I wish even this may procure us safety from plunder and rapine.

This country is thrown into a miserable condition, and our place, by stop of execution payments, and business on the brink of ruin, and our publick stock in the utmost distress. God send relief and success to his Majesty's arms hereafter. This I judged my duty, and am enjoined to lay before your Grace, and to beg the continuance of your favour and protection, and that we may not be misrepresented to his Majesty, towards whose person and government we shall always have the most inviolable attachment, whatever hardships or injuries we may thereby be subjected to.

I beg at same time to assure your Grace of our being perfectly disposed to serve you on all occasions, and hope we shall always be honoured with your patronage. I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's most faithfull and
most obedient servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XXIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

4th October, 1745.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—In mine of the 28th ultimo, which I had the honour to write your Grace, I signified the exorbitant demand made on this place, and our necessity of complying. As our Synod has desired

me to transmit there address to his Majesty, to be presented by your Grace, I am to take the liberty of laying before you the deplorable state of our country.

There is an absolute interruption of business; our manufactures at a stand, for want of sales and cash to pay there servants, and an intire stop to payments; the rebels harassing the burrows, distressing the collectors of the publick revenues, and endeavouring forcibly to get all the money they can, without regard to the merchant's drawbacks or laws of the revenue. No appearance of there leaving Edinburgh; on the other hand, they give out they will be able to reduce the Castle by famine, in which case they are masters of the cash and treasure of Scotland, and it is undone for ever. Our only hopes, under God, are from his Majesty's forces, said to be marching north. God grant they may arrive soon, and defeat these plunderers and destroyers of there country.

His Majesty's friends are without arms, and, since the unhappy defeat of Sir John Cope, obliged to be silent and truckle to these subverters of our constitution. This our dismal situation I beg leave to lay before your Grace, not doubting that you have used, and will use your powerfull interest to procure us speedy and effectual relief, which Heaven in its mercy grant soon. I shall always esteem it my greatest honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

Our custom-house is shut up, and upstairs officers absconded. Leith in possession of the rebels.

A. C.

XXIV. GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

LONDON, SOMERSET HOUSE, *25th October*, 1745.

SIR,—I think it proper to acquaint you, that his Majesty intends to send me to Scotland, to command under the Marshal Wade in the west of Scotland and Highlands; and, as I flatter myself that my good friends in Glasgow will in every shape assist me in the publick service, I take this opportunity of begging you will be so good as to inquire if in your town there are any Highland shoo-makers who can make brogues. I shall want about one thousand pairs, to be made immediatly; and as soon as any tolerable quantety are gott ready, you will order the contractor to send them by parcels to Dumbarton castle, where they will be secure till I shall have occasion for them. As I apprehend it to be one branch of your trade to the West Indies furnishing shoos, I need give you no particular directions for contracting and fixing a pattern, &c.

As I am not sure but that this may fall into the enemy's hands, you will excuse my giving you any particulars of the instructions and powers that I come with. The Duke of Argyll directs the whole, and is the person who has determin'd me to accept of a very difficult command. Since my arrival from Flanders I have not been able to learn if any thing has been done for the security of your town, and I fear that it has been neglected. Should that be the case, my humble oppinion is, that you should apply to the Duke of Argyll to represent your situation as it is, and to disire arms may be put in your hands. I write this in the utmost hurry, it being very late, so must conclude with assuring you, &c. that I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

P. S.—As it may be some considerable time before the man-of-war and tenders are gott round to Liverpool, where I am to embarke, you will be so good as to lett me know your situation. I shall give directions that such letters as come directed for me, after I am gone, should be opened by the Duke of Argyll, who, I know, is ready and willing to serve you in every shape. If his intelligence had been minded, or his advice been taken, poor Scotland had not bled.

XXV. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

31st October, 1745.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—Yesterday being the anniversary for the auspicious birth of our most gracious Sovereign, the Magistrates, at this critical time, advised with some of the capital burgesses, how far it would be prudent to celebrate it in the manner we formerly used to do. The rebel army is still in and about Edinburgh; partys over all the country: one of horse came here Sunday evening in an hostile manner, with swords drawn, to press horses and attempt levying the excise and stent. They are still at Hamilton, and expected to return this night with a party of foot for these purposes. Marshal Wade with the King's army at a considerable distance; the rebels carrying matters with as high an hand as ever, as appears by the inclosed; and we apprehensive they want only a pretence for plundering us. Notwithstanding all of which, we agreed to make our rejoycings in much the same way as formerly. In the forenoon the musick bells played a considerable space: in the evening they played again, and the whole bells of the city were rung. Several bonefires were lighted, and the Magistrates, accompanied by the Earl of Selkirk, several persons of distinction, the principal inhabitants and gentlemen of the colledge, went to the Town-hall, where they

drank the health of our most gracious Sovereign King George, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Royal Family, success to his arms against all his enemys, and a great many other loyal healths, whereof your Grace's was deservedly one. What the consequence of this may be, I know not: we judged it our duty to give this publick acknowledgment of our loyalty to our Sovereign, however dangerous at present it may be. If Marshall Wade does not very soon arrive, no doubt we shall feel the effects of there resentment. God grant his speedy arrival, and success against these subverters of our constitution and destroyers of there country. Your Grace will forgive this long letter, and believe me to be, with the greatest respect,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XXVI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO PATRICK CRAWFORD.

November, 1745.

DEAR SIR,—I am greatly obliged to you for your favour of the 26th ultimo, come to hand the 2d current. As you observe, the state and situation of this country is most unhappy and deplorable. For eight weeks past there has been no business, our customhouse shut up, our manufactures at a stand for want of sale and money, no payments of any kind and no execution, our country robbed, plundered and harassed, by the rebel partys, and has got such a blow as it will not recover during my life. At same time we are represented as disaffected to his Majesty's government, when sure I am he has no such faithful subjects in his dominions as this place and adjacent countys. The rebels have been masters of Scotland for six weeks, yet not one man from this place has joined them, nor I believe six men from the neighbouring shires.

I believe our ministerial and military conduct has been very extraordinary. I had a letter 13th August from the Marquis of Tweeddale to take care of the peace within our bounds, which I assured his Lordship I would do, that we were hearty for the government but without arms, and might depend on our zeal for the constitution; and accordingly, from the time the military left us, ordered every night a good town guard, but had no directions from our ministers at Edinburgh.

I called our principle inhabitants together, by whose advice I was determined to walk, who on Sir John Cope's unhappy expedition north, the source of all our misfortunes, thought proper to take an account of the men fit to bear arms, and [of the] arms in the city: the first we found considerable, the latter very few, and these we had not good. This I represented to Lord Justice Clerk the 23d, who gave me for answer that arms were coming from London, that there were no orders for distributing, but as soon as they came should give in our claim, and hoped the enemys of the government would soon disappear.

Thereafter, we promoted a subscription for 500 men for our own defence, and the government, which was gone into by the inhabitants, some subscribing money and others personal service. Having got an express the 1st of September from the Sherrieff of Argyll, that they had a report of Sir John Cope's being defeat in the Highlands, and a letter to Lord Justice Clerk, I sent it by express that night to Edinburgh, desiring we might be supplied with legal powers, and arms for the service of the government. I wrote to the same purpose the 2d by post, under cover to our writer in Edinburgh, who advised the leaving it at his house; but to neither of these had I any answer.

September 4th, on withdrawing about 36 men of the Scots fusileers, which were here with an officer, to the castle of Dumbarton, I writ General Guest, desiring he would return them, and that our townsmen, if they had arms, with these men could be of some use, at lest against stragling partys; to which he answered he could not countermand them,

that they had only nine stand of arms, and could not easily get more sent them. On the 9th September, I wrote by express Lord Advocate and Lord Justice Clerk, that our principal inhabitants had met frequently to consider what we should do at this dangerous time, and, as hitherto we were without directions from our superiors, they had enjoined me to lay there case before them. That we were a numerous body of men all well affected, with few or no arms, and these we had not good. That we had none among us acquainted with the military discipline, and, before we could be brought to any tolerable perfection that way, it was to be feared the rebels then at Perth would be among us. That we were obnoxious to the rebels on account of our known attachment to his Majesty, and had goods of various kinds fit for there plunder, which might induce them to pay us a visit; and praying there directions and proper powers and arms. To this I received answer on the 10th from both there Lordships. From the first that the rebels were not above 1800 poorly armed, suggested associating for our own defence as they were doing at Edinburgh, said he could not advise the General to send us arms, and that not only because they had no troops to escort them, but chiefly that as the chief distress of the rebels was want of arms and ammunition, he was apprehensive that, if we had a quantity of these, it might prompt them to give us a visit. That he expected Sir John Cope in 24 hours and 1200 Swiss at Leith, and no near prospect of the rebels decamping from Perth.

By the same conveyance Lord Justice Clerk sent referring to his former, advising that no general measure was yet taken, no person vested with powers to distribute arms and ammunition, or direct how the King's faithfull subjects might be made usefull; a circumstance he had often represented in the strongest way without any satisfaction.

His Lordship proposed to imitate Edinburgh, who had got a warrand to levy 1000 men for defence of there city, with an order for arms and ammunition; said if we sent such an application, he would try the

1954

Magistrate
of the City
of New York

Sept 13th 1745

you of my being come hither nor of
sufficiently known; All those who love
certain ought to wish for my success;
it It would be a needless repetition
of your Town are included in
I promised I will never depart
of thinking And therefore expect
and
besides what is due to the
thousand pounds sterling And
our City is at present what I require
reasonable and what I promise

20

21

commanding officer, and if he scrupled transmit it to the King. His Lordship complained of not taking the alarm soon enough, and forming a proper and timeous scheme for putting the nation in a posture of defence, and owned my observation of want of time for disciplining our inhabitants was just. On the whole, he was of opinion the rebels were not so formidable as was given out, and no reason to fear what is yet visible.

On the 11th September, 12 at night, my Lord Advocate writ that the rebels had left Perth, that he knew not if they would come by us or Edinburgh, but should not be unattended; when I sent express to Lord Justice Clerk for arms, to which his Lordship returned answer on the 14th, by sending copy of a letter of his to General Guest, pressing this most earnestly, and complaining he had no power to be usefull to Glasgow.

On the 14th September, the Magistrates had put in their hands a letter, whereof herewith is a copy,* which put the town in great confusion. They called in some measure the whole inhabitants, who empowered four of there number to go and treat with the leaders, who went to Kilsyth, and finding the rebels had proceeded to Falkirk, returned next day.

I on the 14th acquainted the two officers of state of this unhappy circumstance, representing the vicinity of the rebels within 12 miles with 4000 men, the great plunder they might get here, and our being greatly obnoxious; and on the 15th I also advised them of there return.

On the 16th, I had a receipt from my Lord Advocate of both mine, and telling he could not advise us what to do in our distressed circumstances. On the 16th, I represented the same thing to the Duke of Argyll and Marquis of Tweeddale.

On the 26th, Mr. Hay came with a letter and commission, whereof enclosed is a copy. I acquainted the last named Lords of the unhappy

* See this letter in the Appendix, No. I.

necessity we was under of agreeing with Mr. Hay, as by a copy of the 28th September herewith transmitted.

On Sunday morning the 27th, a party of the rebels' horse came to town with there swords drawn, to press horses and attempt levying the stent and excise; this we resolved to withstand, and not comply with, till the utmost distress should be used. They went off to Hamilton, and since as we hear to Edinburgh.

On the 30th, we solemnized his Majesty's birth day, with all manner of rejoicing, such as illuminations, bonfires, ringing of bells, convening all persons of distinction and the principal inhabitants in the town hall, and drinking the usual and some new loyal healths.

XXVII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO PATRICK CRAWFORD.

November, 1745.

DEAR SIR,—I am greatly obliged to you for your favour of the 26th ultimo, which came to hand the 2d. The inquiry, by what conduct our country has been brought into this present unhappy situation, in my humble opinion, need not be long. It resolves chiefly in this, by whose advice Sir John Cope went to Inverness. This was the source of all our misfortunes. Had he continued at Stirling bridge till arrival of a greater military force, and the country been trusted with arms and powers to guard the passes, all had been long ago over with few unhappy consequences.

On breaking out of this dismal affair, the Magistrates took account of the number of fencible men, and what arms we had. The first we found considerable, and all zealously affected to his Majesty King George; as for arms we found very few, and these we had very bad. This I represented pretty timeously at Edinburgh, and was told there were no powers

vested in any person for distributing arms. No doubt this place and adjacent countys, if furnished with arms and encouraged by authority, would have done a great deal for defence of our country, but our ministers slighted and neglected this affair at the beginning, and the rebels took the opportunity of the troops being out of the way, came south with great rapidity, and have done irreparable damage to this poor country. They have for six weeks been masters of Scotland, yet not one man from this place joined them, nor I believe ten from the western countys in the neighbourhood; and all things considered, the junction to them in general is not very great, either Highlanders [under] the arbitrary power of there chiefs, or men of desperate fortunes. The estates of all who have embarked in this, I hope desperate affair, is not £10,000 per annum.

Our case in this place and country is most deplorable. For eight weeks there has been no business; our custom-house shut up, though we have 4000 hds. tobacco* lying in the river undischarged; our manufactures at a stand for want of sales and money; no payments of any kind; no execution; our country robbed, plundered, and harassed by partys. I hope Marshall Wade will soon give us relief. Dear Sir, what I write as to the conduct of our superiors is in confidence, and wholly to yourself. I will be greatly obliged to you if you would advise what passes in Parlement as to our poor country; it would be most acceptable to our inhabitants, to whom your letters last year, wherewith you favoured me, gave great satisfaction. I have some intention of writing a narrative as to our place, whereof if ye desire I shall give a copy, but not to be communicate to any other. I desire not to be interested in any inquiry concerning my superiors' conduct. I have had great care and fatigue, and would not go through such another scene for a great deal of money: God grant it were well over.

* As illustrative of the tobacco trade of the Clyde, a return of duties paid at Port-Glasgow from 1729 to 1749 is printed in No. II. of the Appendix, from the original in Provost Cochrane's papers.

No doubt a number of men could have been got out of this and the neighbouring towns to assist the military, and more readily if the commander-in-chief had been a person of any note. The raising of militia is a work of longer time ; but when the troops were sent away and no general left, no more could be expected than for every town to take care of the peace in there bounds.

XXVIII. MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

November 13th, 1745.

MY LORD JUSTICE CLERK,—We have not been honoured with any of your commands since the 14th September, till the 11th current at night, when we have your Lordship's favour of the 9th, which we communicate to some of our council and capital burgesses. We have lists of our men inhabitants, amounting to above 4000, whereof we are persuaded 600 or more, able bodyed and fit to be trusted with arms, if duly authorized, may be induced, on a proper occasion, and being recompensed in some measure for the loss of there labour, to march to Stirling in the service of the government, without considerable prejudice to there private business, or hurt to our manufactures.

Permit us, however, my Lord, to suggest, if this measure is pursued, whether it would not be necessary to have such a part of his Majesty's troops among us, as, with the assistance of volunteers and militia, might secure against the rebel's retreat, whereof we are under no small apprehensions, in case they return north in a body, and to observe there will also be a necessity to have arms from the castle, proper persons to officer and discipline our inhabitants, some reasonable time given for that purpose, and the country round us armed and ready for there own defence and ours, when called.

We have for some time been in a most unhappy situation ; no business foreign or inland ; no payments or circulation of money ; at same time harassed, and necessitate to pay a very large sum for an exemption from rapine and plunder. We are greatly obliged to your Lordship for the concern you are pleased to express for our town, and have no doubt of your interest and assistance in getting our loss reimbursed. We can boast that there is scarce a jacobite in our corporation, and that for eight weeks the rebels have been masters of Scotland, not one from it has joined them. We flatter ourselves with the continuance of your friendship direction as to our conduct, and are, &c.

[*The Magistrates of Glasgow.*]

XXIX. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 13th November, 1745.

MY LORD,—I beg leave to return you my sincerest thanks for the kindness you have shewn me, and the trouble you have given yourself in that affair of the professorship.* I hope the best, but am afraid of the event ; for I am told that, in the present confusion, every thing is done in the Secretary's office and signed without enquiry, further than his recommendation, so that I suppose Mr. Charles Gordon will be their man, as he has already been disappointed of a place of the same kind, and is their fast freind and allyed to Lord Arniston. I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you at Glasgow, and returning you and the rest of the Magistrates my thanks in person. I fancy you will have more news at Glasgow than we have here: our accounts bear that the Highlanders passed Carlile on Munday. I saw the Justice Clerk this evening, who told me he had already wrote you the substance of a

* Two letters in the Culloden Papers, No. 526 and 813, throw light upon this appointment, and upon the loyal services of Mr. Crosse, or Corse, at this juncture.

speech he made this day, in a meeting of the gentlemen of the neighbouring countys. We expect here by to-morrow, or after to-morrow, two regiments of foot, and the remains of Gardner's and Hamilton's dragoons, which are but too large remains; they are upwards of 400. I suppose some part of them will be sent your way, at least to Stirling. I have not been able to see the Sollicitor this evening, or perhaps I could have given you more news. If you have any commands for me here I shall stay and execute them, or if at Glasgow I shall come at the first notice.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obliged humble Servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

Wednesday, nine a-clock at night.

P.S. The Justice Clerk expressed a great desire that your £5500 should be repaid, and seemed to think that some shew of vigour to serve the government at present would make your plea still the better. I shall talk with them all upon the subject before I go west.

XXX. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 14th November, 1745.

MY LORD,—I have not been able to see either the Justice Clerk or the Sollicitor this day, so can say nothing with respect to their operations which may concern the town of Glasgow. This day Price's and Ligonier's regiments of foot, together with about 400 dragoons, entered this place, and are mostly quartered in the town in private houses, the publick houses having been soon filled. We have no news

of the Highlanders, and therefore suppose they are still holding their course southwards, where they are prepared to meet them. For by an express arrived this day, there is an army marched from London, consisting of the following regiments; D. Mountague's and Kingston's regiments of new raised horse; D. Mountague's, Bedford's, the Marquis Granby's, E. Halifax's, Lord Gower's new raised regiments of foot; Bland's dragoons; Howard's, Soale's, Douglas's, Skelton's, Blyth's, Johnson's, Semple's regiments of foot, all from Flanders. They are marched from London, and are about 9500 effective men under Generall Ligonier, reckoned one of the best officers in the service. Since writing the above I have seen the Justice Clerk, but he has nothing more.

I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

XXXI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD ADVOCATE.

GLASGOW, 15th November, 1745.

MY LORD,—The Magistrates had the honour of writing your Lordship the 13th, which hope came to hand. We are advised from Dumfries the rebels passed Carlisle the 11th, and went to Bramstoun, seven miles south-east. Sundry of our inhabitants have been calling on us to endeavour to procure arms from the government, and proposed sending some of their number to wait on your Lordship for that purpose. We told them we had writ on that head, and should again lay there request before your Lordship. If it were convenient we would take at least 1000 stand, and could put these and more in very good hands. My

Lord Advocate writ, the 16th September, he had received his Majesty's warrant for our town's arming, and another to General Guest to give arms, which last, as he observed, was then impracticable. We wait your Lordship's return and directions as to our conduct, and whether we shall send carts and a party hence for arms, or if any of the troops can be spared. Our advices bearing that an army is coming from London by the west road, we apprehend the rebels' next course will be to retreat to there mountains ; we wish they do not take there rout this way, as there are some forces on the other road. My Lord, we flatter ourselves that we shall always have your patronage, and shall be ready to obey your instructions, knowing our interest to be equally dear to your Lordship as ourselves. Our zeal for his Majesty we hope will not be called in question, which we want only a proper opportunity of showing. I shall always be proud to be esteemed,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and
very humble servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

I apprehend if 1000 men were wanted for Stirling in the government's service, they could be had here at present, if we are made secure, but of this we can judge better if we had arms.

A. C.

XXXII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

15th November, 1745.

MY LORD JUSTICE CLERK,—The Magistrates had the honour of writing your Lordship the 13th, since which am advised the rebels

passed Carlile the 11th, and went to Bramstoun, seven miles south-east from it. Sundry of our inhabitants have been calling on me to endeavour to get arms from the government, and proposed sending some of there number to wait on your Lordship for that purpose. I told them the Magistrates had writ on that head, and I should again lay their request before your Lordship. If it were convenient we would at lest take 1000 stand, and could put them and more in very good hands. My Lord Advocate writ me 16th September, he had received a warrand from his Majesty to arm our town, and another to General Guest to give arms, which last, as he observed, was then impracticable. Our advices bearing an army coming the west road from London, we apprehend the rebels' next course will be to retreat to there mountains. We wish they do not direct there rout this way, as there will be troops on the other road. We flatter ourselves with your Lordship's protection and favour, and shall be ready to obey your Lordship's instructions, knowing our interests to be equally dear to you as ourselves. Our zeal for our happy government we hope will not be called in question, which many among us want only a proper opportunity to show. Whether shall we send carts and a party hence for arms, or can a party of military be spared? I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XXXIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. WILLIAM CROSSE.

DEAR SIR,—I have the favour of both yours, the one on Wednesday only at three this afternoon; you may at all times command any service in my power. I refer to the enclosed, which please peruse, seal and deliver. I shall be glad to have from you the heads of your conversation, and your opinion in what manner we ought to express our zeal. We are all hearty

for the government, but at same time could wish to be secure from such depredations as we have been threatned with, and take any proper course for being reimbursed our £5500. God grant an speedy end to these calamitys. As I know you a hearty friend to our town, shall be glad you write with freedom. I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XXXIV. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 16th November, 1745.

MY LORD,—I received your Lordship's only this evening, and sent the inclosed to the Justice Clerk, but was told that he was gone to the country. I have been just now with the Sollicitor, and have talked a little with him about your affairs. He thinks you ought to know the men you depend upon, in case it be necessary to raise the militia, but by what I could gather does not seem to think there is any present necessity of arming. He told me a piece of news which gives me no little disturbance on your account; that they have information that 5 or 600 men at Perth are attempting to penetrate the country, and join their army in England, in which case they must of necessity pass pretty near Glasgow; but before you receive this they will either be turned back or passed. One comfort we have, that the troops here are ordered to be ready at an hour's warning, and may perhaps march westward this night, but that depends upon the intelligence from Blackeney, which is hourly expected, and in that case I imagine they will not have time to call at Glasgow. They have nothing from Carlile since the rebels passed but a report that they had attacked Carlile and been repulsed, which is not believed. There is a man-of-war forced a-shore last Thursday near Dunbar, which is supposed to be the Fox, and the whole crew perished. The

zeal of the town of Glasgow for the government has appeared in many instances, and I can give you no better advice than to continue to do as you have done ; to keep a correspondence with them, and give any information you can get of what is doing either in the south-west or north-west ; to continue and repeat your offers of men, to serve either in the city or to march as far as Stirling, if the government shall see cause to send them there. Every man must have a very strong sympathy with those who have just now any publick charge, and more so with you who have such an important one upon your hands. The only recompence disinterested people get in these cases is the after pleasure of having done their duty with sincerity and vigour, and this I am sure cannot fail you. As to the present rebellion, the attempt is so desperate that it is almost out of all judgment. What I guess is, that their design is to get into Wales, to secure themselves in that mountainous country during the winter, and there to get a junction of friends, and wait for any landing that may be of a foreign force. If I guess right, it was the motions of the troops about London to the west that hastened their march from this, and not M. Wade's coming down ; for the nearer the Marshal came to Berwick, the more he was out of the way of following them. If this be their intention, I doubt they may get into Wales before either Marshal Wade or General Ligonier can touch them ; but in any event they must be destroyed. I was this day a-board Admiral Byng, who told us that Lord John Drummond's regiment was embarked at Dunkirk, and no more, and that the French King had given leave to all the officers in the Irish corps to join the Highlanders, if they pleased. Marshal Wade was to march on Wednesday last from Newcastle streight into Lancashire. We have no apprehension here that, if they do come back, they will come in any body superior or equal to the forces here. I intended to have set out for Glasgow on Monday next, but I shall wait your return to this on Tuesday, and if you judge my staying here will be of any service towards the keeping a correspondence with our

masters here, you need only signify so much, and I shall most willingly comply.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

XXXV. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

Thursday Night.

MY LORD,—I received your Lordship's this afternoon, and went immediately to the Justice Clerk, and communicated to him that part of your letter where you say you was to call upon the Magistrates and principal inhabitants next day, to lay all before them in order to transmit their sentiments. He was much surprised, and told me the arms had been sent in consequence of two letters, one signed by the Magistrates, and one by yourself alone, desiring expressly that arms might be sent you, and that you would march a body of men, if needful, to Stirling ; that it had cost him three days sollicitation with the general officers here to obtain them, and that after that it was no time to deliberate whether you would receive them or not. That he had got an order for the Earl of Home to oversee the affair, and that he would be with you to-morrow. The arms go from this early to-morrow morning, under the escorte of 100 dragoons, who are to remain with you for some time. This surprised me, as I had never heard from you that a formal demand had been made of these arms. However, as the thing has gone so far, the question is what is to be done? I beg leave to give you my opinion freely, as I have always done, leaving to you to determine what is proper. The arms will be usefull to keep off stragling partys, who may return after

a defeat, and who may be too small to deserve the marching of troops from this, and yet may be troublesome if you have no arms. As for those who are beyond the Forth, the troops here certainly overawe them, and they will not think of crossing the Forth, not to mention that the south countrey is now impassable by the snows. Your only danger is from the main body's returning, and that I think extremely improbable, as they have now taken both town and castle of Carlisle, and must settle there for some time or go south, for marching north is now become impracticable, and in all human probability General Wade will very soon give an account of them, as they reckon he is at Carlisle this night, so that I think it might be an advisable thing to ask for these arms if matters were upon that footing. But as they have been asked and granted, and a detachment of 100 dragoons ordered, and a colonel of the guards upon his road to set the affair a-going, it would seem now not to be a matter of deliberation, and therefore, if you resolve to take them and to arm the inhabitants, as I really think you ought to do now, you may signify to the Justice Clerk, by returning this express, that you are very willing and thankfull to boot, and protest that the deliberation mentioned in yours to me (of which I read the first part to him according to your desire) regarded only the method of levying the men in the most equal manner. This I write upon the supposal that you have formally asked these arms, but really whether or not, I take it to be the best way to receive them. He certainly means you well, and only does this that you make some bulk in the loyalty of the nation, and have the stronger plea for getting back your £5500. You may easily imagine that this deliberation of yours has chafed him a good deal, after he had given himself so much trouble, and had intention to serve you; so I leave it with you. But I really think there is little hazard in arming, for if a man can at all judge of futurity, these unhappy people will be ruined, or at least farther from you before these arms are three days in your possession. I shall wait your answer to this here, which I beg you would send

as quickly as you can by express, with a letter to the Justice Clerk. The arms and dragoons will certainly go off to-morrow as he told me. It is my wish, along with you, that you may do what is best for the town at this time, which is really calamitous, but will in all human probability be soon at an end.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

I beg you would put this letter in the fire.

XXXVI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

November, 1745.

MY LORD JUSTICE CLERK,—On the 20th, nine at night, I was honoured with yours of the 19th, which was notified to the Magistrates, council and principal inhabitants as yesterday, and this day I communicate to them that Mr. Crosse had writ me the arms were on the road, and would be here at farthest to-morrow. We recommended to them in the strongest manner, that it would be expected they would, on this occasion, give the greatest proof of there known loyalty and affection to his Majesty and government. We propose the honour of waiting on the Earl of Hume immediately on his arrival, and shall endeavour to follow his Lordship's directions.

We are extremely sensible of your Lordship's favourable disposition to our town, and the Lord Hume's goodness in giving us his assistance at this critical time. I flatter myself that my office and your friendship to our community will excuse my venting our fears, not doubting of your Lordship's interest in removing the grounds thereof. We are

informed that there is a large body of Highlanders at Perth and Doun, intending to pass south and join the rebels in England, as appears by the enclosed declaration from a very honest man in town. As there are troops on the east road and none here, we are under great fears of there coming our way, the rather when they know we have arms.

General Wade having marched toward Carlisle, this may induce the rebels to move back to the north without engaging him, and as they will endeavour to keep in a body, we dread their return ; there never having been so many goods in the place as at present, for want of sales ; more especially when they find us the only armed part of the country, and we unable to resist them with any force we have among ourselves.

With great submission I am to suggest that we could wish to have a regiment of foot quartered here, which would give great spirit to our inhabitants, and without whom, I am afraid, in case of danger no great things are to be expected from them ; or at least that the troops now in Scotland were stationed at Stirling, where they would defend Edinburgh and be one half nearer us than they are at present, and am humbly to request of your Lordship to desire General Handyside to take us under his especial care and protection. Your Lordship will pardon this great freedom, proceeding from my anxiety for the safety of this place, which I know you have sincerely at heart with myself.

I have been speaking to our distillers of aquavita, which is what I suppose is meant by Glasgow spirits. I find they have at present a small stock, occasioned by the scarcity and dearth of bear: 4 or 5 tun, I believe, may be got, but they ask 15d. per pint for good proof spirit delivered at Edinburgh, and some of them decline risking it to that place. I expect further directions by the carts, and to be advised by whom, at what time, and where the price is to be paid.

We consider your Lordship, next to the Duke of Argyle, as our patron, and have no doubt of your interesting yourself earnestly in whatever concerns us: sure we are his Majesty has nowhere subjects

more zealously affected to his government. What further directions your Lordship has, may communicate to our clerk and Mr. Crosse. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XXXVII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

27th November, 1745.

MY LORD JUSTICE CLERK,—I am honoured with yours of the 24th. The Earl of Hume will write your Lordship what passes here: nothing shall be omitted in my power his Lordship shall direct for the service of the government. I need not tell your Lordship our dangerous situation from the rebels at Perth going west. I hope General Handyside is marching to Stirling, as the most central place to overaw the rebels in there passing, and protect both Edinburgh and us. No doubt your Lordship has recommended this poor place to his particular care, and to march for our assistance in case they come by the bridge of Aberfoyle or heads of Menteith, in which case they must go south this way, or point this way from the ford of Frew. I submit to your Lordship if it would be for the interest of the government to cause break that bridge, and carry off or destroy the boats above Stirling, and that it be soon done. We have on hands goods of great value which cannot be removed; this, with the prospect of getting arms, may induce the rebels to come this way, and by ourselves we can do nothing.

Collonell Campbel, our member, has three company's, and we hear the Duke of Argyle's men are arming, to be commanded by General Campbel. May I presume to beg your Lordship's interest to get them or part ordered here, as General Handyside does not care to separate the military, and that we may have his regiment, which my Lord Hume

says is on its march north. We rely on your protection. What spirits could be got are gone: cause write by whom and when to be paid.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XXXVIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO GENERAL BLAKENEY.

27th November, 1745.

GENERAL BLAKENEY, Stirling,—Having got arms from the government, we are arming here, but could wish to know what the rebels are doing at Perth, and there numbers, which please advise per the bearer; and when you have any sure intelligence of there marching from Perth westward to pass the Forth, please send me account, per express, at our charge.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XXXIX. COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

INVERARAY, November 29th.

MY LORD,—I wrote to you some days ago, desiring you would be so good as to contract for 300 pair of broges, which I find by a letter I had from Mr. Finlay are to cost 31s. per dozen. I think this so extravagantly dear, that I desire he would not proceed any farther in this business till I hear from him, and see a sample of his work. A tender arrived here this morning from Liverpool, laden with part of the arms and ammunition designed for this shire, which were sent from London to Liverpool by land for the greater expedition, and came from thence without a convoy. We have a large quantity of broad-swords, but no

belts with them, for which reason I beg you would set all hands to work, in order to make 5 or 600 of them with the greatest expedition. I hope there will be no time lost in this, as we may possibly have occasion for them very soon.

I have the pleasure to assure that my father has prevailed upon his Majestie to send his own regiment of Scots fusiliers to protect the town of Glasgow. As the letter wherein this is mentioned bears date the 3d instant, I hope they are in Scotland by this time. We have no news from the north since my last.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

P. S. If any thing extraordinary happens, I beg you would be so good as communicate it per express; and I should be glad to know what Lord Home is doing at Glasgow.

XL. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

1st December, 1745.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—I have the honour of yours, and am to make the acknowledgements of the Magistrates and most of our principal inhabitants, for procuring Mr. Cross the professorship of law here. He is gone for Stirling a volunteer with our battalion of 600 men, which marched yesterday commanded by the Earls of Hume and Glencairn, both most acceptable, and the first has behaved here with great politeness and civility; all in good spirits. In less than a fortnight we made up a fund for there subsistence two months, levyed and marched them to Stirling. Our zeal and activity, we are persuaded, will be acceptable

to his Majesty and your Grace; I hope however to be permitted to hint our situation. The rebels at Perth, said to be at least 2500 including the late foreign landing, what numbers further may join them in the north or arrive from France we know not; Lord Lewis Gordon expected, and one Borisdale, said by Collonell Campbel to be within twenty miles of Inverary, with 700 men to join them; our military force in Scotland two regiments of foot and remains of the Preston dragoons, 600 volunteers from this place, and 60 from the Barony parish, 600 from town and shire of Stirling, 200 from Kilsyth, and some other places talking of and making attempts to levy more; this place the particular object of the rebels' resentment, and threatened with vengeance if they unhappily pass south, as by our example and diligence we have animate all this country. I submit to your Grace if it would not be for the interest of his Majesty's government, as well as our safety, to detach two or three regiments with all despatch from Marshal Wade's army, to destroy the nest at Perth, and prevent the rebels getting into the low country, where they harass the troops, chasing them, and do an infinite mischief. I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XLI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

2d December, 1745.

MY LORD,—I have had the honour to write your Lordship of the 27th and 25th ultimo. Our levys go on well enough; no want of men. We have a difficulty, as I formerly hinted, of getting officers. I had a meeting this night with such as have agreed to serve and the comittee, who beg to know from your Lordship if the whole troops now at Edinburgh are to march to Stirling. If they are judged too few to guard the

fords and passes, or any are left at Edinburgh, I hope your Lordship will agree with them in opinion, that it would be improper for our men to leave the place, as there use must be certainly to do some of the less dangerous parts of the military duty. I do not find any of our neighbours at Grenock, Paislay, &c. are to send any men to Stirling, or have had any directions to that purpose. I am humbly to request your Lordship to signify the intentions of the general as to that point, and hope if the rebels come this way he will follow them. We can expect no favour, and have much to lose. I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XLII. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, 8 *a'clock at night*.

MY LORD,—Bailly Allan received yours just now with Lord Justice Clerk's letters, which we shall shew to-morrow. The whole billeting is to be changed to-morrow, and the companys laid together which were scattered till now by a mistake, and the whole nine companys are to appear to-morrow and exercise together. The Sheriff was with us at St. Ninian's, and every thing is done to please our people to the utmost of all their powers. We are now satisfied that the quarters at St. Ninian's, and a neighbouring village, is preferable to quarters at Stirling.

Lord Home wishes Captain Wyndham's company was up to compleat the battalion, and will give directions by an express to-morrow evening touching the Paisley people, &c, when I shall write you about the 250 arms. But I wish you would think them unnecessary, as I believe they are; for what you have already, together with the town arms, will be sufficient to exercise your people, which I think you ought

to be every day doing, that you may have as many men as possible that knew the use of the firelock, which may perhaps be of use afterwards. We were this morning with General Blakeney, who was very civil and bestowed much commendation. He assured us that the moment the rebels appeared on the Forth, he would march directly for Glasgow with the whole army, and would do the same thing in case any body came from the south ; which if he do may ease all our fears. As to our neighbours on the other side of the water, the account your messenger gave of them has a great air of truth, and I believe is the best intelligence the General has yet had. He wished you would send another distinct man the same errand, for it might be dangerous if the same man went twice. I refer you to his account, of which he left a copy here. As to the folks in England, I saw this morning at the General's a copy of a letter from Marshal Wade's army, which was sent him by express from Edinburgh, mentioning that the rebels had retired, and that the horse and dragoons were pursuing ; that Marshal Wade had not yet moved north, but that the orders for doing so were every moment expected. This letter was dated the ninth, and is the latest sure intelligence. I beg leave to remind you of what I spoke of at parting about addressing. What you have done is so remarkable that you ought to take the merit of it ; it has exceeded by much any thing of the kind in the kingdom, and the thing's making a noise at present will help to favour your demand of a relief of the £5500. Your danger from doing this is nothing. I left you a rough draught of an address which I wrote in haste, in the clerk's chamber ; if you think fit to address, add, or pare, or make another. I could wish you would avoid the flourishing of the generality of the addresses.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

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The French Ambassador, late at Edinburgh, has proved an arrant cheat. His bills drawn upon the treasury at Paris are returned protested, the drawer being unknown. This I am advised of from Edinburgh. Pray send us up your town newspapers.

XLIII. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, 16th December, 1745 ; 10 a-clock forenoon.

MY LORD,—The news we have to-day, and which probably you will have at Glasgow by this time, are that the rebels are flying north, and the Duke very hard after them with all his horse, and a thousand foot mounted. Marechal Wade accompanys them on the other side. The Duke has sent an express here to Generall Guest, to make the necessary dispositions to catch them here, in case they should escape both armys. The disposition here seems to be to march all the forces to Glasgow to join the Argyleshire people, who have now orders from Marechal Wade to march directly, by which time I suppose Generall Campbel will be arrived, and then there will be a force able to give a good account of these gentlemen, though they should escape both the Duke and Wade. If this disposition takes place, you may expect your own people very soon, of which you will have due notice.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

I am just going to Edinburgh with Lord Home, to return the day after to-morrow : I shall write you from thence. I go a-purpose to know what's a-doing. Lord Home desires me to acquaint you that Sir James

Campbel had a letter from Colonel Campbel in Argyleshire, telling him that he has 2700 men in arms, ready to march in an hour's warning.

XLIV. BAILLIE ALLAN* TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, 15th, 1745.

MY LORD,—I have been with Genrall Blecknie this morning, who showed me a letter he had from Genrall Gaist, with an inclosed from the Duck's secretarie, informing the Genrall that the Helanders was upon a fling march northward, and he with the horse, and a thousand foot mounted on horses, in the hot persut of them; but desired Genrall Gaist might order what force he had to be in rediness to intersep them if they should escape him; and he hath ordred the rest of the dregouns that wer yet at Edinburgh to march to Lithgow and Falkirk, to be in rediness to joyne Genrall Blecknie at Bonie-bridge, if it be found nesicarie for him to march the forcess towards Glasgow, which he says he will do imedatly ason as he hath orders, and is to be joyned with a good deall of Argiellshire men, whom Gaist writs he hath sent express orders imedatly to march. We are informed that they are to be at Bouchlavlie, a good many of them this night, who had sent their to have quarters redie for them. He also showed me the coppie of his letter he sent to the Genarell Gaist, wherin he desirs himself to go upon the head of the forces himself, which the Genrall seems to agree to. He seems to show the greatest desir imaginabell to serve the toun of Glasgow, and to do his outmost for its preservation, and so doth Genrall Gaist by his letters to him. My Lord Home is desired by Gaist to come for Edinburgh, so he and Mr. Cross is gone of this day

* Mr. Allan and Mr. M'Bride seem to have been in the Glasgow regiment.

at ten a-clock. My Lord Kencarn gives his servis to you, who says your Lordship may keep eisie, for Blecknie and the wholl forcess will march derectly for Glasgow, if ye seme to be in danger.

XLV. COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

INVERARAY, *December 17th.*

MY LORD,—I perceive by your letters that you are much surprised at our inactivity. I dare say you will not imagine that this is owing to my backwardness of coming into your scheme, I mean that of assembling our people at Stirling, and I assure you that every body in this shire are as ready to come into it as you can hope: for my own part there is nothing I so much wish for, for many reasons, amongst which the regard I have for the safety of the town of Glasgow is not the least. The only reason of my delay is, that I received orders some time ago from the Duke of Cumberland, not to stir from this place without his or Marshal Wade's orders. General Guest did not care to give me any orders inconsistent with the Duke's, but has wrote some time ago to Marshal Wade to have his directions. I have wrote to General Guest, informing him that if he thought it for the good of his Majesty's service, I would run the risque of not complying with his Highness's orders, and march directly to Stirling without waiting Marshal Wade's orders. If we march, I hope we will have as many men from this shire as we have arms for. As soon as our cloathing arrives at Glasgow I beg you would forward it with the greatest expedition, sparing no expense. I am,

MY LORD,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

XLVI. MR. HUGH M'BRYDE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, 17th December, 1745.

MY LORD,—The speedie march of the Highlanders from the south made me apprehend that, if they conteanoured in a body, the town of Glasgow (whose saftie I have very much at heart) might be in danger. I went therefore to the Genneral, and told him that, if he thought it right, I wished that he would ordor the Earl of Glencarn, in his name to write to the differant towns and paroches in the west, that without loss of time they would send in all the men they could spare, with what armes they had, to Glasgow, and such as had none, and were willing to come, the General would take care to provide, and a sufficiencie of amonition. I have assisted the Earl of Glencarn with the proper directions for our countrey, and he is now at work. I would recomend to your Lordship to cause those that are sent to be very pressing to gett them soon in, or it will be to no purpose, and assure them that there stay will be but a few days.

I am also, by the General's ordor, to desire you forthwith to barracade all the avenious of your town, and throw up intrinchments breast high for the men's saftie where its judged necessare; they most be faced with fail, with little natches about ten inches deep for the guns to be presented throw. He expects to march with us himself, with a good part of the forces for your defence, and we have some ground to beleave that the people from Inverery will be also ordered to Glasgow, and refer the news to the Baillie, and am, sincerely,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

HUGH M'BRYDE.

We expect our Collonel with orders this night.

XLVII. THE EARL OF GLENCAIRN TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, *December 17th, 1745.*

MY LORD,—Having received by express this morning intelligence that the rebels were in full march towards Scotland, and that the Duke of Cumberland was in pursute of them with his whole horse, dragoons, and one thousand foot mounted, it is General Blakeney's order that the whole militia that possibly can be raised in the west march directly to Glasgow, where they shall be provided with arms and ammunition. I therefor beg your Lordship would forward the letters sent inclosed, to the severall gentlemen by expresses, and provide quarters, &c. When any further happens, you may depend upon hearing from me.

Since the above was writ I had your letter, and shall be sure to wait upon General Blakeney and show yours, and return an answer by the post.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GLENCAIRN.

XLVIII. THE EARL OF GLENCAIRN TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, *December 18th, 1745.*

MY LORD,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that General Blakeney has this morning received the agreeable news from General Guest, that the Duke of Cumberland has entirely defeat the rebels near Lancaster; few or none having escaped besides the Pretender's son, the Duke of Perth, and one hundred horse; that General Blakeney has sent an express to Edinburgh about orders to send the Glasgow regi-

ment back, with five hundred stand of arms and ammunition in proportion; and you shall be sure to hear from me whenever the express returns. I am,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GLENCAIRN.

XLIX. BAILLIE ALLAN TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, 18th, 1745.

MY LORD,—You will exus the letters of this express, for I was early at the castell this morning, and then had to go to the foot of the toun to my Lord Kencarn's quarters, befor I could writ. From both I had the confortabell news that the Duck hath had an ingagment with the rebels, and that he had totalie defet them, and most of them wer slaine, and the rest taken, exept the Duck of Perth with about an 100 hors had flaid of. The cuntrie was by the Duck all alermed for to intersep their march. I hop thir news may be depended on. Nather my Lord Home nor Mr. Cross are as yet returned, but wee expect them this day, and that to-morrow our men will march for Glasgow, which I much incline they should, but am not sertan till my Lord return; and I have the strongest ground to belive that all the forcess will come for our relife if need be. I know you have this and much more befor this will come to hand, and theirfor shall not trubell your Lordship further, but rest your asured friend, and humbell and obediant servantt,

RICHARD ALLAN.

L. BAILLIE ALLAN TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

MY LORD,—I received yours, and as ye refer me to my Lord Home I was with him, and he shoued me yours to him. As for the arms which was to come from Stirling, I hop you have received them by this time from Edinburgh. My Lord Home came hear and Mr. Cross yestarday about twelve a-clock, who tells me that as it is expected the ribals are killed, and brok, and taken, that instid of our men being sent, or any military, that he hath wrot for the Paslay and Beath popell, and Mr. Hindman's companie to come for Stirling; so that, if other news do not come of some bodie of the ribels coming towards Glasgow, you are not to expect any from this. I have spok both with my Lord Home and with the Genrall for amunition for Glasgow, which is to be ordred this day. My Lord Kencarn I expect will be with you to-marow, and will see to order evry thing anent the men coming from the west cuntrie. I do asure you the Lords, both of them, and likwis the Genrall, semes to have a very great consern for the safty and security of our place; and I wish your Lordship may writ nothing to ofend any of them, as the all show such a willingness to serve the intrest of the place. The pouder and ball, two barrell of each, will come of the marow morning for Glasgow. I wish, as it was ordred by the Genrall, the baracading of the ports and rasing some diches, wher found needfull, had bean observed, and somthing done that way, for my Lord Home seems not pleased that it is nedlected. However as my Lord Glencarn is coming, I refer you to him. I wish your Lordship would forbear writing in your letters so much of your fears and jelusies, our men being so desirous to know what you writ, and I can have no liberty to show them when they carie in them any thing discouraging in them. They are about three hunder Hilendars said to be at Down and Dumblen: the keep a strong gaird at the Bridge of Allan, and some of them

in small companies wer shouing themselves yestarday but about a miel of Stirling, upon a rock, and was said to be come to intersep a bark that was coming up the watter with meall and barlie. They are very opresife wheir they come: they suftred non coming by the bridge of Allan pas for Stirling yestarday, which was the market day, but they caused pay six-pence or ells behove turn back.

Their is of Stirling-shire malichie on companie stationed at Buckieburn, on at Leckie parks, on at Kippen kirk. This with my humbell servis to all my brethren, and rests

Your humbell and obedient servant,

RICHARD ALLAN.

LI. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

MY LORD,—I received your Lordship's letter, and cannot imagine that the Highlanders can be so far advanced as Carlisle on Tuesday last. I would beg leave to recommend to you what Bailie Allan wrote you about throwing up a few breastworks; but as Lord Glencairn is to be with you to-morrow evening, he will assist you in that or any thing else proper. We have no news here since my last, which I think is a sign they are not advancing quick. If I hear any thing, shall send you immediately word; but I suppose our news will come from you. I only beg you would pull up your spirits; the worst it can come to is breaking your looking-glasses and china: for plundering or burning you need be in no pain. When I receive any letter from you, every body calls to see it; and as you express your fears and diffidence so strongly, I am forced to shift shewing them. If you have any thing of that kind, pray

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write it on a slip of paper and inclose it in your letter. Lord Home says Hindman's company should march immediately. You may depend on it that the protection of the town of Glasgow will be first looked; and I think their own safety here is connected with it.

I am,

MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

LII. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, *Saturday morning, [December 21] 10 a-clock.*

MY LORD,—I received your Lordship's and saw those to the Earls of Glencairn and Home. You may be sure that every thing will be done towards the preservation of the town. My Lord Home bids me tell you that he believes Lord Glencairn will be with you to-morrow. I hope by this time the arms and ammunition are safely arrived. We have as yet no accounts from the south; it is probable you will have them first.

I am,

MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

The serjeant-major of Price's regiment is to act as ajitant to our people, which will be of great service to them.

LIII. BAILLIE ALLAN AND MR. CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, *Sunday*, [December 22] 11 at night.

MY LORD,—We have the honour to inform you, that this afternoon orders came from General Guest to march the two regiments to Edinburgh to-morrow morning at seven a-clock, upon which my Lord Home went out to St. Ninian's, and desired from General Blakeney to know what they would do; upon which they came unanimously to a resolution to march our battallion to Edinburgh, being of opinion that their coming to Glasgow without the troops would be rather of disservice to the town, as we could not propose to defend it; and perhaps our presence would rather incense the enemy to do more harm. We heartily compassionate your case, but cannot make it better. We are very very busy in getting every thing ready, and therefore we commit you to the good advice of my Lord Glencairn, and the protection of God Almighty.

We are,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's humble obedient servants,

RICHARD ALLAN.

WILLIAM CROSSE.

LIV. MR. WILLIAM CROSSE TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

STIRLING, 6 a-clock at night.

MY LORD,—I received your Lordship's letter with the news from Dumfrees,* and went along with Bailie Allan immediately to the

* The Highland army crossed the Esk on the 20th December, and a division of them marched by Dumfries.

General, who had about two hours before received an express to the same purpose, but not so distinct. The General bid me write you to barricade as much as you can, and to take in all the countrymen you can arm. He would say nothing farther, as he expected every moment an express from General Guest. The Argyleshire men march to-morrow, and I doubt not will be here in time enough. The Duke's cavalry will hang upon their rear, so that they must run for Perth as hard as they can, if he does not come up with them, and can have no time to stop at the town, provided you make a shew of defence. Shall send you an express the moment I can learn their resolutions, and I hope they will keep their word. I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSSE.

LV. GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.


INVERARAY, *December 22d, 1745.*

SIR,—I arrived here last night, and am about to detach six hundred men from hence for Stirling, in three divisions, each division to halt one day at Dumbarton.

As you have marched your men for Stirling, should you be advised that the rebels on their retreat bend their force towards Glasgow, I shall, upon your requisition, give orders to the commanding officers of the several divisions to throw themselves into your town, towards the defence of that important place. You have only to provide quarters

Charles Prince of Wales & Regent of
Scotland England France and Ireland and
the Dominions therunto belonging To
Zacharias Mowdoch

These we hereby ordering you to deliver into our
Secretarys office within one hour after receipt hereof
the Imprest books of the Town of Glasgow and
Suburbs thereof, this order you are to obey under
the pain of military execution to be used against
your goods and effects Given at Glasgow the
Thirty first day of December 1745

By his Highness's Command


for them: they will pay for what they take. But towards the preventing any disorders you will prepare a guard-roome, so as that a proper number of men may mount every day for the security and peace of your town.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

P. S. You are to observe not to stop the march of the troops to Sterling by any slight intelligence or surmize, as you may have recourse to General Blakeney at Sterling.

To Provost Cochrane, Glasgow.

LVI. ORDER, SECRETARY MURRAY TO ZACHARIAS MURDOCH, TO DELIVER UP THE TOWN'S IMPOST BOOKS, UNDER PAIN OF MILITARY EXECUTION; 1745, 31ST DECEMBER.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, and Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, To Zacharias Murdoch:

THESE are hereby ordering you to deliver into our Secretary's office, within one hour after reicyt hereof, the Impost books of the Town of Glasgow and Suburbs thereof. This order you are to obey, under the pain of military execution to be used against your goods and effects. Given at Glasgow, the thirty-first day of December, 1745.

By his Highness's command,

J. MURRAY.

LVII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. PATRICK CRAWFORD.

January, 1746.

SIR,—Though I doubt not you have heard of our late unhappy visit, yet I judge proper to give some of the particulars.*

On the 25th December, about one forenoon, arrived the vanguard of the Highland army, and with them John Hay, late a writer, now a minister,† kinsman to a certain great man, who had undertaken to be our scourge and persecutor. He came to the clerk's chamber, where the Magistrates and some of the principal inhabitants were, and made us a long harangue on our late rebellion and appearance in arms, by marching a battallion to Stirling, and concluded that his H——ss was resolved to make us an example of his just severity, to strike a terror into other places. We did all we could, consistent with our duty, to soften him, and applied to some of the chiefs who arrived that night with a column of the army.

On Friday, the clans with there Prince came to town : the whole quartered in publick and private houses, mostly the latter ; 10, 15, and 20 in a house, where they lived at free quarters during there stay.

On Saturday, Squire Hay summoned the Magistrates and chief inhabitants to notify his R—— H———'s pleasure, which was, that we were fined in 6000 cloth short coats, 12000 linnen shirts, 6000 pair of shoes, 6000 bonnetts, and as many tartan hose, beside a sum of money. In vain did we remonstrate against the exorbitancy of the demand, or represent our inability, most of these goods not being in town, to furnish

* Although there is much repetition in this and three subsequent letters, a few additional circumstances may be gathered from each of them. Some notices of the rebels' visit to Glasgow, from various sources, are given in the Appendix, No. III.

† John Hay of Restalrig, Writer to the Signet, appears to have acted as a Secretary during the Rebellion, and to have escaped abroad after the rout of Culloden. The term *minister* must be here understood politically.

or pay. Mr. Hay's answer was, we were rebels, and must perform all this on pain of military execution. The Magistrates in the afternoon called the inhabitants, who, for fear of being plundered, agreed to do all in their power, and named persons to look for and provide the several species of goods. We addressed Lord George Murray, Lochiel and others, who seemed to condemn the measure, but said Mr. Hay had fixed there Prince in his resolution of adhering to this demand. What we believe contributes most to this, was the steadiness of our inhabitants. He appeared four times publicly on our streets, without acclamations or one huzza; no ringing of bells, or smallest respect or acknowledgement paid him by the meanest inhabitant. Our very ladies had not the curiosity to go near him, and declined going to a ball held by his chiefs. Very few were at the windows when he made his appearance, and such as were declared him not handsome.* This no doubt fretted. We had insinuate to us, that, if the Magistrates and some principal burgesses would address him, there would be an abatement. This we absolutely declined. You see by this, Sir, what was our unhappy situation under a government worse than French, yea, even Turkish. It may be said of him and his ministers, that they have the arbitrariness of tyrants and genius of slaves. They, indeed, gave for a reason the late appearance we made for our rightful Sovereign, by levying and marching a battalion to Stirling in his service. How far we may hope for reparation from the legislature must submit to our superiors. The amount of goods furnished, with charges they having obliged us to be at, the whole expence of packing, carting and otherwise amounts to £ ; and for what we could not perform when they left us, took two hostages, one a present Magistrate; beside the charge of free quarters to their whole army, foot and horse, during ten days, not under £5000. To sum up all, never was a place so harassed and abused, and it is hoped our

* Other remarks on the appearance of the Prince while in Glasgow are given in the Appendix, No. IV.

gracious Sovereign and legislature will indemnify us for this heavy loss. We suffer more than all Scotland beside, in a stop of trade, sales of goods and payments, bad debts and otherwise. This we must bear with as the unavoidable consequence of an intestine war ; but we flatter ourselves from the justice and equity of our legal governors, that what hardships we were brought under, by an extraordinary appearance in there behalf, will be repaired. I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LVIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

4th January, 1746.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—I judge it my duty to lay before your Grace the following particulars of our late unhappy visit from the Highland army, not thinking it proper at present to write the whole. On Tuesday the 24th December, we had certain intelligence of the return of the rebel army our way. On Wednesday the first column arrived, and on Friday the remainder, with the Prince. On Saturday the 26th, we were required, on account of our late appearance in arms, to furnish 6000 cloth short coats, 12000 linnen shirts, 6000 pair of shoes, and as many pairs of tartan hose and blue bonnetts. After representing in vain the great amount of this fine, and impossibility of complying with the demand, we were, for fear of being plundered, obliged to submit without the lest abatement. What contributed to this was the steadiness of our whole inhabitants : this Prince appeared four times publickly in our streets, without the smallest respect being paid him ; no bells rung, no huzzas, nor did the meanest inhabitant so much as take off their hats. It was hinted that by the Magistrates and principal burgesses waiting on him, an mitigation might be procured. This they declined ; Yea, our

ladys had not curiosity to go near him, or to a ball held by some of the leaders.*

The army continued with us till Friday the 3d January, when they marched off by way of Kilsyth, and as is supposed design to besiege Stirling castle. They behaved pretty civilly, only they demanded and got free quarters. Before departure there were delivered them about 4500 short coats, above 8000 shirts, 4000 bonnetts, about 1200 pair of shoes, and as many tartan hose: for the remainder they took two hostages, one a present Magistrate; it is to be made up without loss of time. The total amount cannot be ascertained, but is judged to be about £10000. It is impossible to describe the distress we are in; the lower and even midling inhabitants ruined by want of business, and entertaining from ten to twenty of these guests at free quarters, so many days; the more substantial burgesses in a very desponding state, brought under a heavy debt at a time when no business is stirring, and the publick stock quite exhausted and ruined. What redress we may hereafter get from the legislature is submitted to your Grace. I shall not dwell longer on this melancholy subject, and beg leave to subscribe myself, with great respect,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LIX. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. MAULE.†

4th January, 1746.

SIR,—I presumed to write my Lord Duke of the 4th, concerning our late unhappy Highland visit, which I imagine you will have seen. I

* One exception in the case of Miss Walkinshaw deserves special mention. See Appendix, No. V.

† Apparently secretary to the Duke of Argyle.

take the freedom of writing some particulars, to be communicate to his Grace, and put in the Gazette, as you shall judge proper.*

On the 25th December, about noon, arrived the van of the Highland army, and with them John Hay, late a writer, now a minister, kinsman to a certain great man, who had undertaken to be our scourge and persecutor. He came to the clerk's chamber, where the Magistrates and some of the principal inhabitants were, and made us a long harangue on our late rebellion and appearance in arms, by marching a battallion to Stirling, and concluded that his Prince was resolved to make us an example of his just severity, to strike a terror into other places. We did all we could, consistent with our duty, to soften him, and applied to some of the chiefs who arrived that night. On Friday the clans with the P—ce came to town. They attempted to huzza two or three times as he went to his lodgings, but fell through it, our mob with great steadiness declining to join in it. Our people of fashion kept out of the way ; few or none at the windows ; no ringing of bells, and no acclamation of any kind. On Saturday, Squire Hay made the demand on us in a most insolent peremptory manner. The inhabitants in town, for fear of being plundered, agreed to it, and named proper persons to provide the goods. Lord George Murray, Lochiel, and other chiefs to whom we spoke, seemed to condemn the measure, but said Mr. Hay had fixed their P—ce in his resolution of adhering to the demand. What contribute to this was the steadiness of our inhabitants. He appeared four times publickly in our streets, twice in all his mock majesty,† going and coming from a review at our green, without the smallest acclamation, or lest respect or acknowledgement paid by the meanest inhabitant. Our ladys had not the curiosity to go near him, and declined going to a ball held by his chiefs. This no doubt fretted. We had insinuate to us from

* See an extract from the London Gazette in Appendix, No. VI.

† Some notices of the Prince during his stay in Glasgow, will be found in the Appendix No. VII.

different quarters, that if the Magistrates and some principal burgesses would address him, there would be an abatement. This we absolutely declined.

You see by this, Sir, what was our unhappy situation ; every one we spoke to said that this exorbitant fine was laid on us, on account of the battallion we levyed and marched to Stirling in the service of our rightful Sovereign, and that otherwise nothing had been demanded of us, but they had returned by Edinburgh, not us. The amount of goods furnished will be very considerable, beside free quarters to there whole army for ten days, which cost the inhabitants £4000, and the £5500 formerly extorted from us. By there own confession all the money they got in England, including taxes, was not above £7300 ; so that we have suffered by far more than any other place in Brittan. It is hoped our most gracious Sovereign and legislature will indemnify us of this heavy loss, for which must depend on you and our most illustrious patron, the Duke of Argyle, and hope, when matters are quieted, to receive your directions in what manner to apply. We suffer more than all Scotland beside, by stop of trade, sales, payments, bad debts and otherwise. This we most bear as the unavoidable consequence of an intestine war ; but flatter ourselves from the justice and equity of our governors, that what hardships we were brought under for our loyalty and an extraordinary appearance in arms, will be repaired. We will take it as a particular favour your causing put the substance of this in the Gazette, or other news-paper.

I am,

SIR,

Most respectfully,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LX. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. WILLIAM CROSSE.

GLASGOW, *5th January*, 1746.

DEAR SIR,—I have your favour of the 5th; what you observe is very just. I wish a great part of what has past among us of late could be forgot, but that is not to be expected. Our behaviour at this time was certainly remarkable and steady. This Prince entered our town, and was thrice publicly on our streets: twice in all his majesty, without ringing of bells, the smallest acclamation, or the meanest inhabitant giving him an hat. Our very ladys has not the curiosity to go see him, and declined a ball made by some of his chiefs. It was insinuate by severals that the demand, on an application by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants to him, might procure an abatement; this we absolutely declined, or to make any acknowledgement, and is more steadiness than has been shown in any town whatever. We were told by all his adherents, that this heavy fine was on account of our late appearance, otherwise they had not come our, but your way. Whether all this does not give us a claim for redress from our government we must submit. We set on foot a paper for paying the goods by an assessment among our inhabitants. This was most generally signed by these in town, but I understand our military heroes, who all stepped aside the time of danger, with there Collonell Buchanan, decline it. You see by this what a set we have among us. A large fine laid on us, no matter who occasioned it; all the inhabitants in town agree to submit for fear of worse; the goods furnished by our neighbours, and must be paid. I should think myself unworthy of society did I make the smallest hesitation to bear my share, whether I was in town at the time or not. This letter you will communicate, according to your usual prudence, that part of our behaviour to Lord Justice Clerk and others, whose discretion you can depend on, and would have it in the news when it

shall be safe. The other part as to our paper may tell it him as an interim measure we laid down to get furnishers of the goods, not doubting of being relieved by the legislature in due time, but think you may complain of any who refuse to sign, as the goods must one way or other be paid. As to what you wrote of levying the second month for our battallion, I communicate it to some freinds. They think, considering our hostages are in there power, the Highlanders within a day's march of us, the demand not performed, (I wish they and we do not differ about it in the end,) and the King's troops not yet strong enough to attack them, that it would be imprudent to be levying money for maintaining men against them, whatever may be done afterwards. This I submit to you.

A gentleman just now with me tells the Highlanders' cannon was at Down on Sunday. The country there summoned to repair the roads and furnish horses, and the artillery expected to pass to-morrow and be at Stirling, where I am told they are throwing up trenches. They have been joined by some from Perth, from 700 to 1000. The Argyleshire men are I hear at Dumbarton, expected in this place soon. I wish they were with the army at Edinburgh. The gentleman with me goes to Forth, and promises to advise when the cannon pass, and numbers crossing as far as he can guess. I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXI. GENERAL ORDERS.*

INVERARAY, *January 9th, 1746.*

BY MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL.

THIS is to intreat and require of you forthwith to deliver up such of

* Inclosed in the next letter.

his Majesty's rebellious subjects as by sickness or otherwise have been left in the town of Glasgow and suburbs thereof, and likewise any arms, amunition or other effects belonging to the said rebels; and that none may plead ignorance, I desire this may be published forthwith, that is to say the moment you receive it, so as to prevent the party I have sent from any pretence for searching.

You are, after this is done as above, to fall upon the most expeditious and effectual way of informing the inhabitants of the great danger they run by any concealment.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

To the Provost of Glasgow, or the
 Chief Magistrate for the time being, {
 or whom else it may concern, from {
JOHN CAMPBELL.

LXII. COLONEL CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

DUMBARTON, *Thursday, 4 o'clock.*

MY LORD,—I this moment received the enclosed, with orders to send a party immediatly to Glasgow for securing such of the rebells, &c. may be left there. I desire to know from you what number of them are left, and whether there is any stores, arms, &c. in the town. But it is my own opinion that it will not be worth to do any thing in this affair, as I imagine there will be very few or none of them left, and such as are there not in a condition to be transported. I desire to have your opinion on this affair by the return of my express, who has orders not to sleep

till he comes back. The General desires to know if it is possible to have any tin camp kettles made at Glasgow; if it is practicable that you would have one made for a pattern and the price fixed; and also that you would contract for 200 knapsacks for soldiers, to be made with all expedition. I sent you word by Mr. Campbell of what numbers I had, and what my instructions were. I shall have a thousand men here in two or three days, and expect orders immediatly to join the army.

I am,

SIR,

Most sincerely yours,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

P. S. I desire you would not communicate the enclosed to any body.

LXIII. COLONEL CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

DUMBARTON, 2 o'clock.

MY LORD,—I this moment received yours. The kettle you sent is something too small, otherways a very good one. I have sent it to the General for his approbation; in the mean time I will venture to order forty of them to be made. They should be two or three inches more in diameter, and three inches deeper. As to the knapsacks, if they cannot be made of calves' skin such as soldiers always have, you need proceed no farther in it. I am sorry to give you so much trouble, and am,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

LXIV. COLONEL CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

DUMBARTON, *Monday, 11 o'clock.*

MY LORD,—I have this moment received orders to march and join a party of our army which is to be at Linlithgow as this night; the route recommended to me is by Kilsyth and Kirkintoloch. Upon receipt of this, I desire you would send of as many person as you shall think proper to give us intilgence of the situation of the enemy, and to reconoitre the route we are to take.

I should be extreamly obliged to any of my friends that would join me when I come to Glasgow, by way of a reconoitring party on horseback. I would not have you mention any thing of our design to any body but such as you can absolutely depend upon. I propose to be with you some time to-morrow: you need make no preparations for our reception but such as may be kept secret. I shall have about 800 men.

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

LXV. GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

INVERARAY, *Tuesday, January 14th, 1746.*

SIR,—I was favoured with your's of the 10th instant late last night, and thank you for the intelligence sent me.

As you make no mention of your having received my letter of the 22d of December, which was the next morning after my arrival at this place, I must take it for granted you never received it, so that I send you the copy, which I desire may be comunicated to your town councill, as a proof of my having done my duty towards my King and country, by

thinking of the security and preservation of your town the moment I landed. I foretold what has happend three weeks before I left London; and when I did leav it, it was not without hopes of saving your town, and being the happy instrument of afterwards destroying those vermine that overrun you, being sure they would never look the brave Duke of Cumberland in the face.

My son Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell has, at or' about Dumbarton, one thousand men waiting General Hawley's orders. I have upwards of that number ready to march from hence.

The only difficulty I am under is the providing oatmeal for such numbers, but that I have conquered in some measure for the present; and, that I may doe what good I can towards the support of a loyal industrious sett of people, I have obeyed your commands by sending you the sufferance you require for bringing oatmeal from Liverpoole, Bristole, &c. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

To Provost Cochrane and others of
the Magistrates of the town of
Glasgow.

LXVI. RECEIPT FOR A SUFFERANCE TO IMPORT MEAL.

RECEIVED by me Robert Rae, merchant in Greenock, an sufferance by Major-General John Campbel for bringing meal, grain or other provisions from England to the firth or river of Clyde, or shire of

Argyle; and I am to allow any person, whom the said General shall appoint, whatever quantity of said provisions he shall require for his Majesty's service, at the current prices of the country at the time of delivery. The above sufferance received from the Provost of Glasgow, 5th February, 1746.

ROBERT RAE.

LXVII. GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

INVERARAY, *January 19th*, 1745-6.

SIR,—It is extreamely against my inclinations to refuse you, or any of the good town of Glasgow concerned in trade, what they may think for their advantage, or necessary in carrying on their trade.

I have no power of granting protections, or can it be supposed that, as I know a little of the world, I should presume to offer at any thing from me that could have greater weight, or carry more respect with it, than the protection already given by the Lords of the Admiralty, from whose indulgence, and confidence in my conduct uppon this critical juncture, I am by them honoured with a very uncommon command for a land man.

Sir, I do assure you that I would not, for the value of the ships and cargoes, grant what you aske; for which reason I hope you will excuse me, and at the same time believe me to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

P. S. I have this moment received an account of some little brush betwixt his Majesty's troops and those of the rebels; and that General Huske has very prudently stept back till joined with more force. I

have no particulars, but am perswaded that this is the case. Those marching forward to join Colonel Campbell, I'm told, are returned to Dumbarton, where I have ordered them to remain. I wish, in general, that a little more resolution and courage was shewn, and that we may not all appear to be frightend out of our sencess.

LXVIII. GENERAL GUEST TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

CANNONGATE, 4th March, 1746.

MY LORD,—At your Lordship's desire, in November and December last, I advanced money for the subsistance of the Glasgow regiment, and drew a bill on Mr. James Smellie, treasurer for the said regiment, payable to Mr. John Campbell cashier to the Royal Bank, the 10th February last; which bill Mr. Smellie refused to accept, pretending the money was not as yet paid in by the subscribers. As I'm going for England, and have pressing occasion for that money, I most beg your Lordship will interpose for speedy payment. I am,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Jos. GUEST.

LXIX. THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 6th March, 1746.

SIR,—I send inclosed a letter I had from Generall Guest, complaining the money he advanced for the Glasgow regiment is not repayed, which retards his getting his accounts post, and gives him uneasyness. I

should think it for the town of Glasgow's credite as well as interest, to pay this money immediately, though they should borrow it from twenty hands. After what merit you have claimed in your address, it will make an odd figure if this be not immediately settled. I shall take the first spare time I can get to cook up the memorial you mention.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ANDREW FLETCHER.

LXX. THE EARL OF CRAUFORD TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

PERTH, *March 14th*, 1746.

SIR,—I had the honour of yours datted the 12th last night, and, immediately after conferring with the Prince of Hesse, transmitted it to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. You may depend upon it, from variety of reasons, there shall be nothing wanting on my part in putting in execution what-ever may be resolved upon, retaining still the most greatfull remembrance of the civilitys I received for the two or three years I past in your agreeable town. Pray make my compliments to all my antient friends, and believe me to be, with great sincerity,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CRAUFURD.

LXXI. THE AGENTS FOR PRISONERS TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for exchanging Prisoners of War, 12th April, 1746.

SIR,—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle having signified to us his Majesty's pleasure that we should cause Sir James Campbell, who has been taken up and committed prisoner to Dunbarton castle, to be paid two shillings and six-pence a-day for subsistence, during the time he continues there, we have, in pursuance thereof, made out an order to our agent at Glasgow, Mr. Montgomerie, to pay the said subsistence accordingly: but it being a long time since we heard any thing of him, and not knowing therefore whether he be still at that place or not, we take the liberty to inclose the said order, desiring you to cause it to be put into his hands if he be, or if not, that you will be pleased to favour us in causing the subsistence to be paid according to that order, which shall be reimbursed to whoever does it, in such manner as shall be most easy to him. If Mr. Montgomerie be removed, and you please to recommend any proper person to succeed him in our agency, we will transmit you our warrant and instructions for him, and are,

SIR,

Your most humble servants,

W. BELL.

CHA. ALLIX.

Worshipful the Provost of Glasgow.

You will please to observe by the order, that Sir James Campbell is in a starving condition, and that therefore no time should be lost in the beginning to pay him subsistence.

LXXII. GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

INVERARAY, *April 25th*, 1746.

SIR,—I return you and my good friends of Glasgow my sincere and hearty thanks for your kind expressions towards my family and me. It has been, and ever shall be my study to preserve your liberties and trade, for I am, with great sincerity and regard, theirs, and

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

LXXIII. REASONS FOR COMPENSATION OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY GLASGOW DURING THE REBELLION.

THIS community has always been remarkable, even in the worst of times, for their steady adherence to the Protestant religion, and their zeal for the liberties of the subject; and in that noble cause many of their inhabitants did, before the late glorious revolution, suffer persecution by banishments, forfeitures and even death itself. And as they were among the first in Scotland that appeared in that glorious cause of the Revolution, so, when afterwards it was suspected that designs were forming to reduce us again to Popery and slavery, by overturning the happy establishment of the succession of the crown upon the illustrious family of Hannover, (upon which succession our religion and libertys, under God, depended,) this community not only gave the most publick testimony in their power of their abhorrence of any such design, by presenting his Electoral Highness the Duke of Cambridge, now our most gracious Sovereign, with the freedom of the burgh, which his Electoral Highness was most graciously pleased not only to accept, but

to promise the town in a particular manner his protection, for their zeal for his family: but this community went further; and to prevent the execution of any such wicked design, they, six months before the happy accession of his late Majesty to the crown, provided themselves with arms, and employed all that time in the disciplining and training their inhabitants in the use of them; and when afterwards a rebellion was raised in 1715, 500 of these inhabitants were sent to and kept at Stirling, for guarding the passes over the Forth, and who were employed by his Grace the late Duke of Argyle, when he marched to the battle of Sheriffmoor, as a garrison to the castle and town of Stirling.

Their conduct during this unnatural rebellion has been already in part recited; to which it shall only be added, that, not only when the community was in the power of the rebels after the battle at Preston, but even when their army, with their pretended Prince at their head, were living at free quarters in the town, when they proclaimed the Pretender there, and when their pretended Prince made his most publick appearances, they were never able to procure from this loyal community the least marks of their approbation or compliance. No bells were rung, no acclamations to be heard, nor even the common civility of a hatt given; and when it was insinuated that a deputation in form from the Town Councill to their Prince might procure an abatement of the last heavy exaction, the proposition was rejected with disdain, and their Prince was heard to say, "That it was indeed a fine town, but he had no friends in it; and what was worse, they were at no pains to hide it from him."

Thus their inviolable loyalty and affection to their most gracious Sovereign, and their zeal for the religion and libertys of their country has indeed brought the community to the greatest distress. The exorbitant contributions levied from them by the rebels amount to £ The free quarters they exacted must, at the most moderat computation, have in value amounted to £3000 sterling. The levying and maintain-

ing those regiments so long as they remained in Glasgow cost a very great sum, and, joined with all these, a total interruption of their trade and manufactures for the space of six months. Those are losses that neither the small publick funds of the community, nor the privat fortunes of the inhabitants are by any means able to bear. But, at the same time, they have the joyful reflection that what they have suffered was in the best cause, and likeways the comfortable hopes that neither their most gracious Sovereign, nor the wisdom of the legislature, will suffer a royal burgh, that lately was so flourishing in trade and manufacture, to be undone and ruined through their zeal for his Majesty and our happy constitution; but that such relief shall be provided for this burgh as his most gracious Majesty in his great wisdom and goodness shall think fitt. For the obtaining of which relief, they, in the most humble manner, implore the interposition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

LXXIV. MEMORIAL STATING THE FACTS RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF THE TOWN OF GLASGOW DURING THE PRESENT REBELLION.*

THE Pretender's son landed in Moydart about the end of July 1745; but it was near the middle of August before it came to be publicly known in this country that he was there, and gathering together the clans. The community immediately signified their willingness to arm in defence of the government. His Majesty's approbation was obtained, together with an order to Generall Guest to deliver 1000 stand of arms, at the sight of the Lord Advocate and Lord Justice Clerk. This approbation and order came to Edinburgh only the day before the rebels entered it, and of consequence too late to be used at that time.

* In the hand writing of Mr. William Cross.

The day after this pretended Prince crossed the Forth, he sent a letter directed to the Magistrates of Glasgow, dated 13th September and signed with his own hand, requiring of them a sum not exceeding £15000, besides all publick money, and their arms, as they should be answerable for the consequence ; and threatning to take other measures in case the demand was not complied with. To this letter no answer was returned. At this time Generall Cope was at Aberdeen with the foot, and only two regiments of dragoons in this part of the country, who were at or near Edinburgh.

Soon after the unhappy battle of Preston, John Hay, writer to the signet, came with a party of horse, and brought with him a letter, dated 25th September, from the pretended Prince, demanding £15000 by way of loan, and offering in the meantime to assign the land tax and excise of Clydesdale in payment. He brought likewise a commission, dated 25th September, to treat with the Magistrates and Town Council; who answered that they had no money to lend, but were soon made to understand that there was a necessity for complying with the demand, which was to borrow upon credit. The community refused to meddle with any of the public money which was offered to be assigned to them for repayment.

The rebels left Edinburgh 31st October and 1st November, and marched for England. Upon which Marechel Wade detached two regiments of foot and two of dragoons to take possession of the capital, and secure the peace of the country. About this time a second body of the rebels, amounting to between 3 and 4000 men, were beginning to draw together at Perth. The community did upon this signify, by a letter from the Provost to the Lord Justice Clerk, their intention of raising a number of men for the service of the government; upon which 1000 stand of arms, with ammunition proportionable, was by direction of the Lord Justice Clerk (the Lord Advocate being then in England) sent them under an escort of dragoons. The Earl of Home, who was

afterwards appointed by his Majesty to command these volunteers, came at the same time, and, under his Lordship's direction, a regiment of 600 men was raised in nine days, and marched the tenth to assist in guarding the pass at Stirling. The principal inhabitants subscribed a sum for subsisting the said regiment for two months, at the rate of 8d. *per diem* to each private man. The officers subsisted themselves. At the same time, another regiment of 600 men was raised for the defence of the town.

When the Pretender's son returned into Scotland with his army, it was judged proper by the commanders of his Majesty's forces there, to draw all the troops together to defend the capital. This the Glasgow regiment chearfully agreed to, and marched into Edinburgh with the rest of the troops, where a stand was made till the army came from England.

The rebels entered Glasgow on the 25th December, and soon made the inhabitants feel the effects of their resentment. They were ordered to provide the whole army in free quarters, were much threatened, and used with the greatest insolence, and to sum up all a verbal demand was made by Mr. Hay, which was afterwards made in writing by one Jackson, who calls himself agent for the Prince, of 12000 shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs shoes, 6000 bonnets, and 6000 pairs tartan hose. This demand was exacted with the utmost rigour; part of it they got while in town, and when, after staying ten days at free quarters, man and horse, they marched for Stirling, they took two of the most substantial burgesses (one of them a present Magistrate) along with them as hostages; and though all imaginable occasions of delay were contrived, even to the exposing of the town to the risk of being plundered, they were at last obliged to furnish the whole. This demand, according to the accounts given in by the merchants, amounts in money to £

So soon as the army was assembled at Edinburgh, and Mr. Hawly thought proper to move westward, the Glasgow regiment marched along

with the first division, and some days after made no bad appearance in the action near Falkirk, where they had one officer and eighteen private men killed, about as many wounded, and three officers and upwards of twenty private men taken prisoners. The regiment was dismissed with the highest compliments to the officers, who on their part assured Mr. Hawly that they were willing to continue to serve their King and country as before, at their own expence, and should be ready at a call whenever their attendance should be judged in any degree useful to the service. Mr. Hawly had afterwards his Majesty's orders, by a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, to thank the regiment in his Majesty's name, for their service in the battle of Falkirk.*

The community was always remarkable for a firm adherence to the principles upon which the late glorious revolution was built, and for that adherence many of their inhabitants were confiscated, banished, and even murdered during the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. all which, having been handed down from father to son, has created in them such a rooted and unconquerable aversion to the Pretender and his family, that there is almost nothing in life which they would not forgo to prevent their mounting the throne of Great Britain.

They were among the first in Scotland that appeared for the revolution, and towards the end of the reign of Queen Anne, when the Tory Ministry was thought to have formed a scheme for excluding the present august family from the crown, they, to testify their abhorrence of this design, addressed a letter, with the compliment of the freedom of the Burrough to his present Majesty, then Duke of Cambridge, to which he was pleased to return a most gracious answer, promising the town in a particular manner his protection, for the zeal which they had shown for his family. The copy of the letter is annexed, together with Count Kregenbergs letter enclosing it.†

Not content with this, they provided themselves with arms, and the

* See Appendix No. VIII. † See Appendix No. IX.

last six months of the Queen's reign they employed in disciplining their inhabitants, foreseeing that an attack was to be made upon the Protestant succession; and when the rebellion broke out in the year 1715, they sent 500 men to Stirling, who were employed in guarding passes, and as a garrison to the town and castle of Stirling, when the late Duke of Argyle marched out to attack the rebels at Sherrif-moor.

Since the commencement of the present rebellion, their conduct has been no less steady and uniform. Regiments raised at a vast expense for the defence of the government, a fixed disdain and abhorrence of the rebels, even when they were their masters and in their town, show that the spirit which all lovers of their country and constitution, inseparably connected with the present royal family, ought to assume upon such occasions. When the Pretender's son lately entered the town, there was a deep silence over all; when his father was proclaimed King, there was no ringing of bells, no bonfires, nor the smallest acclamation from the meanest of the people. In his publick appearances on the streets, even in all his pomp, no acclamation, nor so much as a hat from any of the inhabitants, to the great surprise of his adherents, who had not been used to be so treated. When the last and heaviest contribution was to be levied, insinuations were made that if a deputation in form was sent by the Town Council to their Prince, an abatement might be procured. This they utterly refused to do, or to have any communication or correspondence with him, in so much that he was heard to say "That it was indeed a fine town, but he had no friends in it, and what was worse, they were at no pains to hide it from him."

True it is, that this extraordinary zeal and spirit has been unluckily attended with the most dismal consequences to the town. The firm attachment they shewed to his Majesty provoked the resentment of the rebels, and they quickly became the objects of their fury and revenge. Two exorbitant contributions were levied upon them, amounting to £ ; a sum greater than all the contributions they raised in all the

burroughs of Scotland, it may also be said of Great Britain. The free quarters they exacted from the town amounts to £3000 sterling, at a moderate computation; and the expense of their regiments comes to a very great sum. All these burdens they are quite unable to bear. The public funds are small, and besides much loaded with debt. There has been a total interruption of their trade and manufactures for more than six months, together with the contributions and expences mentioned, have reduced them to the lowest distress. Their distinguished loyalty and affection to their most gracious Sovereign has brought them into their present situation, and as this would seem to merit a reward, they humbly hope it will procure them indemnification, in which the interposition of his Royal Highness the Duke is in the humblest manner intreated.

LXXV. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. MAULE.

May, 1746.

SIR,—I presume to enclose copy memorial concerning our conduct and sufferings by the late unhappy rebellion. My Lord Justice Clerk has the goodness to transmit another to my Lord Duke, and recommend us to his Grace's favour and protection. We depend wholly on him, and hope for redress, as our circumstances are very singular, and our sufferings have been greater than these of any place in Brittan. Permit me for to suggest some different ways for our reparation, which I humbly submit to your consideration:—

That our loss should be brought into next year's estimate for the current service, as we are told was done with the damage by burning Auchterarder, in the year 1716:* or, when the rebels' estates are vested in the crown, to make it an instruction that our loss is to be paid

* See THE LOCH-LOMOND EXPEDITION—Glasgow, 1834, p. 45.

next after there debts contracted 'prior to the rebellion:—That the town have a gift of a particular forfeiture, such as we shall be able to point out:—or, that his Majesty should grant the city a patent for a copper coinage, of the same weight and fineness with the last coined halfpence and farthings, to the extent of 30 or £40,000 sterling, which might repair us, and at the same time be a great convenience to this country, where copper is much wanted.

All this, Sir, I have taken the liberty of hinting, and have no doubt of his Grace doing every thing in his power for relieving us from our present great distress. Our inhabitants who lend the money and furnished the goods are becoming uneasy, and pressing for the town's security. This we cannot agree to without ruining the publick stock, till some new fund is found out for paying these heavy debts. We hope my Lord Duke will, in his great wisdom and goodness, fall on some way of delivering us from a calamity occasioned by our loyalty and zeal for our happy government. We are extremely gratefull for, and sensible of your good offices on all occasions, and beg your opinion of our case, and directions as to the method and time of application, and I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXVI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

May, 1746.

MY LORD DUKE OF ARGYLE,—My Lord Justice Clerk, to whom I sent copy of a memorial concerning our conduct in this unnatural rebellion, was pleased to promise to transmit it to your Grace with his recommendation. I have by this post sent another copy to Mr. Maule, and writ him pretty much at length. We confide solely in your Grace for obtaining relief from the great distress our corporation and inhabi-

stants at present are labouring under. We have experienced the goodness of your Grace and your illustrious predecessors on many former occasions. We humbly request directions as to our time and method of application, and should judge ourselves unworthy of the benefits of society, were we not to express our thankfulness and obligations in the most real and publick manner: for my own part, I shall always declare my sensibility, and on all occasions be proud to be distinguished as, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXVII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD PRESIDENT.

May 31st, 1746.

MY LORD PRESIDENT,—Our Magistrates and city Council have en-joined me to offer there sincere congratulations to your Lordship, on your return in peace to our metropolis, and resuming the exercise of your high office. We have known your Lordship with pleasure the highest ornament at the bar. We have the happiness to behold your Lordship at the head of our law, distributing justice with the most consummate knowledge and penetration, and greatest impartiality to your countrymen. Your Lordship has lately been employed in a more critical and important scene, fixing and confirming his Majesty's subjects in there duty and loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, supporting the libertys and maintaining the constitution of Brittan, for which unwearied labours and great services at this unhappy occasion, your Lordship will permit me to offer the humble acknowledgements of our corporation.

Mr. Crosse writes me he has taken the liberty of putting into your Lordship's hands copy of our memorial. We have experienced your Lordship's regard and affection to our community, as well for our

industry as our attachment to his Majesty. We have no doubt of your Lordship's best offices and powerfull interest for procuring us relief from our present great distress. I shall ever be proud of being distinguished as,

MY LORD, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXVIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO SIR EVERARD FAUKNER.*

1st May, 1746.

SIR EVERARD FAUKNER,—I had the favour of writing you of 30th, by a carrier who went hence with five load, containing 720 pair of shoes for the army. They went hence to Inverary, and I wrote the Sherriff of Argyle to forward them for Fort-William with all expedition. Three horse load with about 430 pair more go hence on Thursday the same road. They are some more than your commission, but believe they will be wanted, and could not get a carrier to go with less than three load. If more be wanted they can readily be got here, and I imagine cheaper than any where in Scotland of the same quality. I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXIX. PROVOST COCHRANE TO SIR EVERARD FAUKNER.

May, 1746.

SIR EVERARD FAUKNER,—I had yesterday morning the honour of

* An officer on the Duke of Cumberland's staff.

yours of the 21st, accompanying a most gracious letter from his Royal Highness, which I this day communicate to my brethren Magistrates, city Council, and our principal inhabitants. I do not pretend to express our joy and thankfulness for his Royal Highness's goodness and favour to us. A visit would compleat our happiness.

We are sensible that, under God and his Majesty, we owe our peace and security, the enjoyment of our libertys and propertys to his Royal Highness's prudent conduct and heroick valour. His armes make him the darling of his Majesty's subjects and terror of his enemys. We still flatter ourselves that we shall be honoured with a visit. I do not think I can be taxed with vanity or exaggerating, when I say that we are the most universally loyal town in his Majesty's dominions. We are 30,000 souls in city and suburbs, with scarce a jacobite among us belonging to our corporation; not twenty who can so much as be suspected, and these mostly ladys from the country casually residing here.

I have his Royal Highness's draft on Mr. Foyer, and letter to Mr. Fitzgerald. I suppose you have got the last gentleman's history. I keep them till I have the pleasure of seeing you here, or at Edinburgh where I am to wait [the return of] his Royal Highness, in case of the publick affairs do not permit him to come our way, and humbly offer him the freedome of our city. I expect you will do us the favour of accepting the like complement.

I shall always esteem it my honour and happiness to be any way subservient in executing his Royal Highness's commands, and be proud to be esteemed,

SIR,

Your very obedient humble servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

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LXXX. PROVOST COCHRANE TO SIR EVERARD FAUKNER.

June, 1746.

SIR EVERARD FAUKNER,—Our inhabitants' great solicitude to know if there are the smallest hopes of being honoured with a visit from the Duke, or in case his Royal Highness does not vouchsafe to come this way, to get timeous notice of his motions south, so as we may have the felicity of waiting on his Royal Highness at Edinburgh, or any place by the road most convenient, necessitate me to presume on giving you this trouble. The bearer will wait your time, and you will have the goodness to give or direct his dispatches to be given by Mr. Mason, so soon as it can be done with certainty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXXI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

June 1st, 1746.

MY LORD JUSTICE CLERK,—The packet of proclamations and your Lordship's most acceptable favour of the 30th ultimo came duly to hand yesterday morning at three. An express with thirty of them was immediately dispatched to the Sherriff of Hamilton; seven copies were given to our ministers in town and Barony parish, and one to the minister at Gorbals, and duly read. I sent to Cambuslang, three miles hence, where the sacrament was celebrating, and there is always a very great concourse of people, six copys for the minister there and these in his neighbourhood who were assisting him. I have transmitted this day, by post, six copys to the Magistrates of Dumbarton, two to Green-

ock, one to Port-Glasgow, three for Irvin, Kilwinning and Saltcoats, three to the Magistrates of Ayr, two to Kilmarnock, and one I gave this day to the minister of Garven, an sea port. The Magistrates of Paisley had two copys yesterday, and these of Renfrew one, which I hear were read, and have sent three copys to Calder, Campsie and Kilsyth. I have recommended to all of them to publish them in the most effectual manner, and read them on Sunday. The other proclamations have been given this day to the Sheriff-substitute.

His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to give us a return to our address, wherein he has the goodness to assure us he will be glad of any opportunity to promote the prosperity of our corporation, or the particular welfare of its members. This justly gives us infinite pleasure; a visit would compleat our joy. Your Lordship will have the goodness to advise me by express when his Royal Highness comes south, whether directly to Edinburgh, or in our way; we being to wait on him, according to your Lordship's advice, whichsoever of the routs his Royal Highness takes: have desired Mr. Crosse to call at your Lordship about this intelligence. Permit me, my Lord, to express our thankfulness to your Lordship for transmitting to his Grace the Duke of Argyle our memorial, and acquainting his Grace of what has past, and desiring his advice and assistance. Shall be glad to have my Lord Duke's answer. I writ his Grace and Mr. Maule last post. We depend wholly on him and your Lordship for our relief; and if we do not express a gratefull sensibility, in the most real manner, we deserve to be hooted uot of society. My time in publick life draws to an period; however, your Lordship will do me the justice to believe that, in every station, I shall always consider the Duke and his honourable friends as the natural patrons and best friends of our corporation, and be proud to be esteemed,

MY LORD, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXXII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

June, 1746.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—I am honoured with your favour, for which am unable to express our thankfulness.

I have advised with Lord Justice Clerk and one or two of the town's friends here, who agree in opinion that a gift of forfeiture of the estate of the commonly called Duke of Perth would be safest and best for us, under the following restrictions.

This estate I know is large, about £2500 per annum; at same time it is burdened with a life-rent provision of £1000 yearly: the debts are said to be £50,000; have got a list from one man of near £30,000. Part of it may hold of subjects, which, if the Clan act subsists, returns to the superior and does not forfeit. It is impossible to know either the latest conveyance or personal debts which may affect it; and the gift may be burthened with a back-bond from the town, obliging them to sell the estate in a publick manner, and out of the price pay, in the first place, the expence of management; next the just and lawfull debts, as they shall be admitted by the proper judge; in the third place, such a sum as his Majesty shall be pleased to give for compensating our sufferings, with interest from a certain period; and for the overplus the town to be accountable, and obliged to pay it in such manner as his Majesty shall direct. By this the estate will be sold with the lest expense and to the best advantage. There can be no collusion, as all the transactions will be on record, and the Crown will be sure of the reversion if there is any.

Your Grace will have the goodness to pardon this great presumption, as I have no view in it other than the safety and interest of our community. All is subject to your Grace's correction, and we depend wholly on you for whatever favour his Majesty shall be pleased to

bestow. If there is any lawyer or solicitor proper to be employed, either at London or here, for preparing forms and negotiating the affair under your Grace's direction, we could wish to be instructed; and I presume to inclose a state of our real loss and advance of money for the service of the government, and to make a guess of our consequential losses. I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXXIII. MEMORANDUM BY PROVOST COCHRANE AS TO BURNING
KEPPOCH'S COLOURS.

GLASGOW, 25th June, 1746.

THE Magistrates having yesterday received, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's order, [with] the colours of the rebel M'Donalds of Keppoch, lately taken and sent to the head-quarters, they this day, being the principal weekly market, between the hours of twelve and one at noon, caused burn them publickly at the cross, by the hand of the common hangman, amidst the huzzaes and acclamations of many thousands of spectators, and to the infinite joy of the whole inhabitants of this city.

LXXXIV. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

July, 1746.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—The general Convention of Royal Burrows, at there stated annual meeting, have judged it there duty to address his Majesty on the happy suppression of the rebellion, which, by there appointment, I take the liberty of inclosing to be presented by your Grace to his Majesty.

The Convention at same time, from a just sense of your Grace's great usefulness and importance, by your councils and interest on this unhappy occasion, have enjoined me to offer there most sincere and respectful acknowledgements. The state of Burrows esteem it a great felicity that we have your Grace, distinguished, as by your superior abilities, so by a warm affection to your country in his Majesty's councils. They have no doubt of your talents and power being employed for relieving them in there present distressed condition, and hope for the continuance of your friendship and countenance in whatever may concern them, or any of there members.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXXV. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

July, 1746.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—I am honoured with your Grace's of the 17th: I need not repeat our most grateful sense of your goodness and concern for our interest. The Magistrates had the honour, last week, of waiting on his Royal Highness, who most graciously received the freedome of our city, and expressed a warm and affectionate regard for our corporation to us, and afterwards to Lord Ross and Justice Clerk. We submit to your Grace if this is not the properest time to get our recompence fixed, when our sufferings are recent, and reputation pretty high; and whether the sending any person from hence could be of any use to quicken and accelerate matters. We are in this, and every thing else, to be governed by your Grace, and depend on your favour and interest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXXVI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. MAULE.

July, 1746.

SIR,—I have the honour of both yours of the 13th and 15th. Have taken the liberty of writing his Grace this post, to which please to be referred. His Royal Highness, by all accounts, seems to have left this country with a good opinion of our place. I waited on Sir Everard Faulkner, complimented him with our city freedome, and gave a copy of our memorial, another duplicate for the Duke I had given Lord Justice Clerk. Sir Everard spoke very warmly and kindly of our corporation, and promised all the good offices in his power. I shall beg to know if my Lord Duke does not think this a favourable conjuncture for getting our redress fixed, and if sending one hence could be of any use to forward the matter. You see, Sir, I make great use of the permission you gave me in your last for troubling you in our affairs.

I am, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXXVII. PROVOST COCHRANE PROBABLY TO SIR EVERARD FAUKNER.

SIR,—His Royal Highness having most graciously honoured us by accepting of the freedome of our corporation, I take the liberty of putting into your hands, by our friend Mr. Crosse, the Instrument, in a gold box, and most earnestly to beseech that you would take the trouble of presenting, or transmitting it to Lord Justice Clerk to be presented to His Royal Highness.

Permit me, Sir, at same time, to request your acceptance of an

Instrument of the like kind in your own favour, with a silver box, not doubting of your good offices on all occasions for the interest of our community. We flatter ourselves that you have perused the memorial I had the honour to deliver you at Edinburgh concerning our town. May we presume that you will represent our conduct and sufferings to his Majesty and Royal Highness in such a light that they may judge us fit objects of there royal compassion and favour. We hope long to have the pleasure of drinking your health as a faithful citizen and brother burgess. I shall always esteem it my greatest honour that, during my magistracy, his Royal Highness and you became freemen of our city, and think it a full compensation for all my pains and anxiety during the late wicked rebellion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

LXXXVIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO LORD HUME.

August, 1746.

MY LORD HUME,—As Mr. M'Bryde, late your major, at our particular request, and with your Lordship's approbation, was pleased to serve in our town's battallion at his own expense, till after the action near Falkirk, we are heartily grieved for the just offence he has given your Lordship, by his most imprudent letter to Captain Baillie. As Mr. M'Bryde is personally most acceptable to all our inhabitants, has a most numerous family, is in narrow circumstances, and we must consider ourselves as the innocent occasion of falling under your Lordship's displeasure, permit us, my Lord, to interceed for him, and earnestly beseech that, agreeable to the humanity for which your Lordship's noble family and friends have always been distinguished, you would

forgive this, we are persuaded, undesigned injury, and allow him to remain in the Earl of Bute's employment, where he was happily fixed. This will be a particular favour done our corporation, and add to the many obligations we lye under. We flatter ourselves with the continuance of your Lordship's favour, and are most respectfully, &c.

[*The Magistrates of Glasgow.*]

LXXXIX. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—Permit us to request that your Grace would interpose between the Earl of Hume and Mr. Hugh M'Bryde, of whom we take the liberty to give some short account.

From his earliest time of life he has been firmly attached to the Protestant succession, and the family of Argyle. His zeal for the former and regard to the latter induced him to go to Stirling at his own charge, first captain in the Glasgow regiment, in the year 1715, where his conduct had the approbation of your illustrious brother, and might not be unknown to your Grace.

He has since been twice married; his present wife, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Clark's merchant here, originally from Cantyre, has thirteen children, many of them young; and was most happily fixed in the Earl of Bute's employment, and has all his life been a man of great probity and candour. When we intended to levy a regiment for his Majesty's service, before we knew that Lord Hume was to be collonell, our inhabitants of all ranks recommended to the Magistrates Mr. M'Bryde, as the fittest and most acceptable person to have a command in it in some shape or other. They accordingly writ him to Mont-stewart, and he, coming to town about four days before the battallion marched, at my Lord Hume's intreaty and ours agreed to act as major.

We are informed that Mr. M'Bryde has been guilty of an act of indiscretion in a letter, wherein he has not done my Lord Hume the justice concerning his behaviour at Falkirk, which, according to our best information, his Lordship deserves. He has explained himself, we hope, to my Lord's satisfaction, and that his Lordship, in conformity to the nobleness of his birth, and his known humanity and good qualities, will carry his resentment no further. We most humbly beseech your Grace's usual good offices in this affair, and are, with the greatest respect, &c.

[*The Magistrates of Glasgow.*]

We have in some sense been the innocent occasion of any misfortune may attend Mr. M'Bryde on this occasion.

XC. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

September, 1746.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—Our good friend Mr. Crosse advocate having private business at London, we presume by this to introduce him to your Grace, that he may have opportunity of acknowledging your favour of procuring him the professorship of law in our University. As he is very well acquainted in the town's affairs, knows every thing that has passed here during the late unhappy rebellion, if he can be of use in explaining or suggesting any thing may have been omitted in our memorial, or any other way in the town's affairs, under your Grace's directions, I know he will very willingly and thankfully give his service, and is a person we can safely confide in. I need not repeat that we depend wholly on your Grace for whatever favour or relief his Majesty

shall be pleased to give us, and put ourselves intirely under your patronage and protection, on this and all occasions, and hope we shall always be distinguished as,

MY LORD, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XCI. PROVOST COCHRANE TO SIR EVERARD FAUKNER.

September, 1746.

SIR EVERARD FAUKNER,—Our good friend Mr. Cross with this will have the honour of delivering a gold box with a burgess ticket for his Royal Highness, and a silver box with another for yourself. You will have the goodness to present the former to the Duke, and accept of the other as an acknowledgement for your friendship and regard to our corporation.

Mr. Cross will take the liberty of speaking to you on the town's affairs, particularly concerning the two heavy and most unjust fines levied from us by the rebels. We very well know that the preserving our libertys depends on supporting our happy government, and pretend to no merit for any small appearance we made during the late most wicked rebellion. Yet our sufferings were so great, and our steadiness so remarkable in that unhappy period, that we most humbly confide in his Majesty's goodness for relieving us from our present great distress. May we flatter ourselves with your favour and countenance.

I shall always be ambitious of being esteemed,

Sir Everard, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XCII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. MAULE.

September, 1746.

SIR,—Our good friend Mr. Crosse being called to London on his own affairs, I presume to give you this trouble by him. He is perfectly well acquainted with our whole transactions during the late unhappy period, in which he had a considerable share. If, under his Grace's directions, he can be of any use, I know he will be very ready to contribute his service. We have the greatest sensibility of your friendship and good offices to our corporation, on this and every occasion. We beseech the continuance, and beg leave to be of opinion that it is our interest how soon the manner of our redress is fixed. However, in every thing we submit to your superior judgement.

I shall hope for the continuance of your correspondence, and be proud of being esteemed,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XCIII. PROVOST COCHRANE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

October 15th, 1746.

MY LORD ARGYLE,—I have the unexpected and undeserved honour of your Grace's favour; and beg leave, in a private station, to be permitted most humbly to acknowledge all your Grace's friendship

and regard to this community, and great personal civility to myself. I hope it will be esteemed no presumption in me to assure your Grace of my faithful and inviolable attachment to your interest and family, and of endeavouring, in my low sphere, to promote the continuance of the friendship has long subsisted between your illustrious house and this corporation, which I hope my conduct during my Magistracy has not lessened. My successor agrees with me in sentiment: we wholly confide in your Grace for getting this poor town relieved from our present great distress. This is the only reward we desire for any small service we may ever have in our power to do your Grace. This we have the pleasure of observing to be the object of your Grace's attention. We esteem it our great felicity that you are pleased to honour us with your patronage, and interest yourself in our concerns on all occasions. I am persuaded we will express a grateful sense of our obligations in the most real and respectful manner. May we hope to be directed by your Grace, when it may be proper for us to apply to the ministry, and in what manner. I shall never cease to pray for your Grace's long life as a blessing to our unhappy country, and be ambitious of avowing myself to be, in the most dutiful manner,

MY LORD, &c.

ANDREW COCHRANE.

XCIV. PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. MAULE.

October 15th, 1746.

SIR,—We are unable to express our sense of his Grace's unwearied attention to the interest of this corporation. We hope his

application in our behalf will soon be attended with success. May we presume that we will be directed by you as to the time and method of our application to the ministry or his Majesty.

I thank God my magistracy is ended without reproach. That my conduct is approved by a gentleman of your character, must give me unspeakable pleasure, and may have a tendency to make vain. One thing I hope to be allowed to say, that the friendship and interest of the illustrious family who have long been deservedly our patrons, is stronger at the end than the beginning of my magistracy, and I am certain my successor will pursue the same measures. I am not in a private station to presume to continue an correspondence, though, should I take the liberty of writing at the Magistrates' desire, I hope you will forgive me. I beg you may do me the justice to believe that, in every station, I shall be proud of being esteemed,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I. p. 29.

TO THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATS, AND TOWN COUNCILL OF THE CITY OF
GLASGOW.

LECKIE, *September 13th, 1745.*

I NEED not inform you of my being come hither, nor of my view in coming; that is already sufficiently known: all those who love their Country and the true interest of Britain ought to wish for my Success, and do what they can to promote it. It would be a needless repetition to tell you that all the priviledges of your Town are included in my Declaration, and what I have promised I will never depart from. I hope this is your way of thinking, and therefore expect your Compliance with my Demands.

A sum of money, besides what is due to the Government, not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds Sterling, and whatever Arms can be found in your City, is at present what I require. The terms offered you are very reasonable, and what I promise to make good. I chuse to make these demands, but if not comply'd with I shall take other measures, and you must be answerable for the Consequences.

CHARLES, P. R.

No. II. p. 31.

TOBACCO DUTIES, 1729-1749.

AN ACCOUNT of all the Money that has been received at PORT-GLASGOW for the Duties of TOBACCO, whereof no part has been repaid, from Christmas, 1729, to Christmas, 1749, each year distinguished.

PERIODS.	PAID AT IMPORTATION.	PAID ON BONDS.		TOTALS.
		Money.	Interest.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1729 to 1730, . .	725 18 10½	1528 2 10½	54 12 0½	2306 13 9½
1730 to 1731, . .	1618 9 8	989 10 8½	123 6 11½	2731 7 3½
1731 to 1732, . .	2209 16 0	1673 15 4½	80 3 10½	3963 15 2½
1732 to 1733, . .	2628 11 4½	3503 8 9½	134 5 11	6265 6 1½
1733 to 1734, . .	704 15 8	5651 11 5½	110 4 5½	6466 11 6½
1734 to 1735, . .	679 0 3½	7521 1 2½	419 4 8½	8619 6 2
1735 to 1736, . .	691 14 0	5085 10 2	433 5 0½	6210 9 2½
1736 to 1737, . .	710 12 8	5006 2 8	336 18 4½	6053 13 8½
1737 to 1738, . .	734 7 8½	2715 17 1½	162 16 11½	3613 1 9
1738 to 1739, . .	194 9 8	4597 10 9½	385 16 3½	5177 16 9
1739 to 1740, . .	692 9 8	3053 10 6½	201 17 8½	3947 17 10½
1740 to 1741, . .	41 2 8	1700 10 1½	119 11 1½	1861 3 11½
1741 to 1742, . .	315 5 0	1480 17 7	146 8 2½	1942 10 9½
1742 to 1743, . .	91 9 8	1969 17 11½	99 12 11½	2161 0 7½
1743 to 1744, . .	186 11 8	993 8 8½	99 4 8½	1279 5 0½
1744 to 1745, . .	120 12 4	2111 15 6	101 7 9½	2333 15 7½
1745 to 1746, . .	<i>Nil.</i>	2259 14 10½	80 13 1½	2340 7 11½
1746 to 1747, . .	59 5 8	2971 13 4½	1048 19 5½	4079 18 6
1747 to 1748, . .	38 13 10½	2122 14 1½	160 6 0½	2321 14 1
1748 to 1749, . .	1452 16 10½	5337 15 11½	384 19 7	7175 12 4½
Total, 1729 to 1749,	13896 3 3½	62272 9 11	4682 15 2½	80851 8 5½

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-GLASGOW, 13th February, 1749-50.

WM. KING, Pr. Collector.

No. III. p. 62.

THE REBELS IN GLASGOW.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE, which may be considered the most correct of the cotemporary accounts of the rebellion, states the number of the rebels who entered Glasgow at 3600 foot, of whom about a sixth part had no arms, and nearly 500 cavalry, mounted upon jaded horses. On the same authority we learn that during their stay they could enlist but about 60 needy men, to make up for those they lost by desertion and death. It is narrated that, in order to conceal their weakness, the Prince caused his men, after passing from the Trongate into the gate of Mr. Glassford's house, to return by Ingram and Queen Streets to the front, and again march in as if they were fresh troops; an idle device which could deceive no one.

Regarding the rude bands, to whose tender mercies the weakness of the government had surrendered the city without a blow, few of the numerous anecdotes which were doubtless long current can now be preserved, and, for obvious reasons, the newspapers of the day were sufficiently guarded, in the presence or neighbourhood of foes not less dreaded than detested. The only notice of interest which can be gleaned from the GLASGOW COURANT informs us that Provost Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier, to a demand from the invaders of £500 under pain of military execution, replied "they might plunder his house if they pleased, for he would not pay one farthing."

The forced contributions which fell so heavily upon Glasgow were not confined to that town. The Scots Magazine mentions that, besides imposing £500 upon Paisley, the public monies were levied at several places, in the same manner as at page 61 of this volume. At an earlier

period, as we find from the records of Dunbarton, the Provost received a letter from "one James Murray, who is said to be Secretary to the Pretender's son," enjoining his attendance at Holyrood, in order to adjust the contribution payable from his burgh; on which occasion the Magistrates resolved to act in conjunction with Renfrew and Rutherglen.

As to the Glasgow supplies, Lord George Murray, in his narrative lately published in *FORBES'S JACOBITE MEMOIRS*, says, "I endeavoured to get linen and cloth distributed among the men, which had been furnished by the town of Glasgow. After his Royal Highness consented so much of it should be divided, some people advised him not to do it, for that the men would go home so soon as they received it. They were much in the wrong; for if good usage would not keep them, nothing would, and those who were determined to go home for a few days would not be kept for so small matters. I was very much vexed at this, as it had very bad effects."

Some farther particulars as to this contribution are extracted in No. X. below, from the *COUNCIL RECORDS* of Glasgow. The hostages mentioned there, and at page 65 above, were Messrs. Archibald Coates and George Carmichael.

The loyalty of the inhabitants of Glasgow, towards the protestant line then established on the throne, is beyond all question; but a few influential individuals were supposed to favour the jacobite cause. Among these were the Messrs. Oswald, who were suspected of secretly assisting the financial arrangements of the Prince, but by prudence escaped question; and a few years after became purchasers of the estate of Scotstoun, on the forfeiture of the proprietor Mr. Walkinshaw, who, with Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, was a zealous adherent of this desperate cause. Another was James Dennistoun younger of Colgrain, a hereditary episcopalian and jacobite,* who had just established himself

* See *THE LOCHLOMOND EXPEDITION*, containing many details of the rebellion in 1715 connected with the western counties of Scotland, published at Glasgow in 1834, by D. Macvean, from selections by the Editor of these pages.

in Glasgow, attracted by the golden prospects which the American trade was opening, and who, prevented by the prudence of his father from joining the Prince's standard, retired to England during the rebellion.

These scanty memorials of the Highlanders' visit may be appropriately concluded by the following graphic verses of DOUGAL GRAHAM, bellman of Glasgow, and author of an epic poem on the rebellion:

To Glasgow they came the next day,
In a very poor forlorn way:
The shot was rusted in the gun,
Their swords from scabbards would not twin;
Their count'nance fierce as a wild bear,
Out o'er their eyes hang down their hair;
Their very thighs red tanned quite,
But yet as nimble as they'd been white;
There beards were turned black and brown;
The like was ne'er seen in that town.
Some of them did bare-footed run,
Minded no mire nor stony groun';
But when shav'n, drest and cloth'd, again
They turn'd to be like other men.
Eight days they did in Glasgow rest,
Untill they were all cloth'd and drest:
And though they on the best o't fed,
The town they under tribute laid;
Ten thousand sterling made it pay,
For being of the Georgian way,
Given in goods and ready cash,
Or else to stand a plundering lash:
And 'cause they did Militia raise,
They were esteem'd as mortal faes.

For being opposed to *Jacobites*,
They plainly call'd them *Whiggonites*.
But, for peace sake, to get them clear,
Of ev'ry thing they furnish'd were ;
A printing-press and two workmen,
To print their journals as they ran.

No. IV. p. 63.

PRINCE CHARLES.

To this somewhat meagre account of the personal appearance of the Prince while in Glasgow, it may be interesting to add a traditionary description from *THE ATTIC STORIES*, published periodically in Glasgow during 1817. "Like other young people, I was extremely anxious to see Prince Charles, and for that purpose stationed myself in the Trongate, where it was reported he would pass. He was holding a muster of his troops in the Green; and when it was over, he passed on horseback at the head of his men, on his way to his head-quarters. I managed to get so near him that I could have touched him with my hand; and the impression which his appearance made upon my mind shall never fade from it as long as I live. He had a princely aspect; and its interest was much deepened by the dejection that appeared in his pale countenance and downcast eye. He evidently wanted confidence in his own cause, and seemed to have a melancholy foreboding of that disastrous issue which ruined the hopes of his family for ever."

GIB, who acted as steward of the Prince's household, mentions that he dressed more elegantly when in Glasgow than he did "in any other place whatsoever." This compliment to the ladies does not, how-

ever, appear to have softened their political prejudices, or gained a smile from any fair lips, but those of one who merits a separate notice.

No. V. p. 65.

CATHERINE WALKINSHAW.

THE Walkinshaws of Barrowfield, and their cadets, the Walkinshaws of Scotstown, were descended from the ancient family of that name in Renfrewshire, and both were ruined by taking a part in the rebellion. The former of these families obtained special notice, from the connection of one of its members with Prince Charles; and the following memoranda, copied from the note-book of a genealogical enquirer, are probably correct, and cannot fail to be interesting:—

JOHN WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD had, among other children,

HELEN, married to William Murray of the island of Jamaica, whose descendant, Miss Sarah Murray, is married to the Honourable Charles Ashburnham, third son of the Earl of Ashburnham;

ELEONORA, married to Alexander Grant of Arndilly, and now represented by William Macdowal Grant, younger, of Arndilly, who married the Honourable Eleonora Fraser, daughter of Alexander, fifteenth Lord Saltoun;

CATHERINE, fifth daughter, who *is said* to have refused in marriage John, fifth (or perhaps fourth) Duke of Argyle, and also Archibald Stewart, Provost of Edinburgh. Be this as it may, a sad though brilliant fate awaited her. Her beauty attracted the notice of the Prince, and the political partialities of her family but too well prepared her heart for the impressions which a handsome person, a gallant bearing, and a romantic temperament were calculated to make on it. It

does not certainly appear whether any *liaison* between Charles and Miss Walkinshaw had commenced in Scotland, but at a later period she unquestionably resided with him as his mistress, unless there were grounds for the claim which she is said to have maintained, to rights which only legitimate wedlock could give. Some particulars of this lady's fate are contained in the following painful extract from DR. KING'S ANECDOTES, which, however, must be received with caution, as the statement of a partizan, and as utterly at variance with the belief of Miss Walkinshaw's relations.

“ But there is one part of his character, which I must particularly insist on, since it occasioned the defection of the most powerful of his friends and adherents in England, and by some concurring accidents totally blasted all his hopes and pretensions. When he was in Scotland, he had a mistress, whose name is Walkenshaw,* and whose sister was at that time, and is still housekeeper at Leicester House. Some years after he was released from his prison, and conducted out of France, he sent for this girl, who soon acquired such a dominion over him, that she was acquainted with all his schemes, and trusted with his most secret correspondence. As soon as this was known in England, all those persons of distinction who were attached to him were greatly alarmed; they imagined that this wench had been placed in his family by the English ministers; and, considering her sister's situation, they seemed to have some ground for their suspicion. Wherefore they dispatched a gentleman to Paris, where the Prince then was, who had instructions to insist that Mrs. Walkenshaw should be removed to a convent for a certain term; but her gallant absolutely refused to comply with this demand; and

* The following note occurs at a preceding page:—“ As to his religion, he is certainly free from all bigotry and superstition, and would readily conform to the religion of the country. With the Catholics he is a Catholic; with the Protestants he is a Protestant; and, to convince the latter of his sincerity, he often carried an English Common Prayer-book in his pocket: and sent to Gordon (whom I have mentioned before), a nonjuring clergyman, to christen the first child he had by Mrs. W.”

although Mr. M'Namara, the gentleman who was sent to him, who has a natural eloquence and an excellent understanding, urged the most cogent reasons, and used all the arts of persuasion to induce him to part with his mistress, and even proceeded so far as to assure him, according to his instructions, that an immediate interruption of all correspondence with his most powerful friends in England, and in short that the ruin of his interest, which was now daily increasing, would be the infallible consequence of his refusal, yet he continued inflexible, and all M'Namara's intreaties and remonstrances were ineffectual. M'Namara staid in Paris some days beyond the time prescribed him, endeavouring to reason the Prince into a better temper; but finding him obstinately persevere in his first answer, he took his leave with concern and indignation, saying, as he passed out, "What has your family done, Sir, thus to draw down the vengeance of heaven on every branch of it through so many ages?" It is worthy of remark, that in all the conferences which M'Namara had with the Prince on this occasion, the latter declared that it was not a violent passion, or indeed any particular regard,* which attached him to Mrs. Walkenshaw, and that he could see her removed from him without any concern; but he would not receive directions in respect to his private conduct from any man alive. When M'Namara returned to London, and reported the Prince's answer to the gentlemen who had employed him, they were astonished and confounded. However, they soon resolved on the measures which they were to pursue for the future, and determined no longer to serve a man who could not be persuaded to serve himself, and chose rather to endanger the lives of his best and most faithful friends, than part with an harlot, whom, as he often declared, he neither loved nor esteemed."

* "I believe he spoke truth when he declared he had no esteem for his northern mistress, although she has been his companion for so many years. She had no elegance of manners; and as they had both contracted an odious habit of drinking, so they exposed themselves very frequently, not only to their own family, but to all their neighbours. They often quarrelled, and sometimes fought: they were some of these drunken scenes which probably occasioned the report of his madness."

No. VI. p. 66.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JANUARY 4, 1746.

Edinburgh, January 2. The Number of the Rebels arrived at Glasgow, by a medium of several Computations, is about 3600 Foot, and near 500 Horse, including 50 or 60 employed in carrying their Sick. Their Horses are poor and jaded, and 6 or 700 of their Foot have no Arms or Ability to use them. Some hundreds of their Friends have passed the Forth in their Way to Glasgow; and on Saturday last the Person called Duke of Perth, with a Party of about 150, went from Glasgow, and it is reported he is got home. Small Parties are continually passing that Way, whether deserting or marching to Perth is not known. However, it is certain that they have lost several by Desertion and Death since they arrived at Glasgow, where they have also enlisted about 50 or 60, who took on with them for Want of Bread. Their demands upon Glasgow for Broad cloth, Tartan, Linnen, Bonnets, and Shoes, amount to near 10000 l. Sterling in Value; besides which, they say they must have a Sum of Money. They have assessed Provost Buchannan in 500 l. for promoting the new Levies on the Behalf of the Government, and have been very outrageous against all those who appeared zealous and active in raising them, by plundering and burning their Houses, destroying their Goods and Furniture, and (where they could not carry off their Provisions) by spoiling them in a most unheard-of Manner, which, so far from having the Effect they proposed, has greatly increased the spirit against them. They give out that they are to attack Stirling, and on Monday Noon, the Cannon from Perth was moved towards that Place, amongst which are two Pieces of 8 Pounders, two of 12, two of 16, all Brass, besides Iron Cannon, and a

large Quantity of Powder and Ball; the Rebels from Perth marched therewith. The prisoners who were at Perth are sent to Glames. There are advices here, that the Rebels had got some of their Military Stores, particularly Iron Cannon and Ball, from Montrose by Sea to Perth, and that they had fitted out the Hazard Sloop, and a Privateer at Montrose, which were ready to put to Sea, and that they were also fitting out an armed Sloop at Perth. At this last place they have fortify'd Oliver's Mount, and have from 100 to 200 country people daily employed in fortifying the whole Town. As soon as we heard that the first Division of the Troops sent to this Place from Marshal Wade's Army had passed Newcastle, we began to repair the Fortifications of this City, and gave Notice to the People in the Country, upon whom we could depend, to be in Readiness to come hither for the Defence of the City. The Friends to the Rebels in these Parts sent Express after Express to them to Glasgow, to hasten their march hither, and on Monday Night we had intelligence that they had called in their Cloathing half made, and packed it up, which we took for a Signal of their March. Thereupon the Militia was called into the City, and more came than we could quarter. Horses were ordered out to meet the first Division of Troops, and Relays were ready for them upon the Road, which the Country People contributed with great Chearfulness; and this Morning Two Regiments of the first Division arrived here mounted on the Horses before-mentioned from Dunbar, and were received with Huzzas, Illuminations, &c. The Soldiers are all hearty. They were entertained at Dunbar, and half-way Place at Aberlady, at the Expense of the County of East Lothian, and this Night will be so at the expence of the City; so that now we think ourselves quite safe from the Rebels. The Glasgow Regiment is here, and makes a very fine Appearance. It consists of upwards of 500, all young able-bodied Men, who perform their Exercise extremely well, and do Duty with the Regular Troops, besides 160 Volunteers from Paisly. They show'd a great Spirit in marching

hither, when it appeared impracticable to defend Glasgow. There certainly has been a Skirmish between the Rebels near Aberdeen, and a Part of Lord Loudoun's Men commanded by the Lairds of Macleod and Calcairn; it is said to have ended to the Disadvantage of the latter, who were inferior in Numbers. There are however as yet no Accounts of that Affair but what the Rebels give; the most sanguine of whom say it was a total Route; others, that about 20 on each Side were killed, and about 60 of our Men taken Prisoners. The Argyllshire Men are now ready to co-operate with our Troops.

No. VII. p. 66.

THE PRINCE IN GLASGOW.

WHILE in Glasgow, Prince Charles fixed his head quarters at the residence of Mr. Glassford, who, having been one of the first to realize a large fortune from the colonial trade, had built a house of unprecedented magnificence, surrounded by spacious gardens, and who afterwards acquired the estate of Dougalstoun, in Stirlingshire. It stood near the West-port, and was removed about forty-three years ago, to make way for Glassford-street, the buildings around which cover its once fair gardens.

In FORBES'S MEMOIRS, already quoted, there are preserved many of the household accounts of the Prince. The subjoined specimen of these contains the expenditure of one day in Glasgow, stated in sterling money, and also the prices of a variety of articles purchased there:—

Saturday, December, 28.

To 5 dozen eggs, . . .	£0	2	1	To limon-pill,	£0	2	6
To a dozen limons, . . .	0	2	0	To 2 knives for the citchen, . . .	0	2	8
To spiceries,	0	10	4	To 14 pd. suggar at 9d per pd. 0	10	6	

To poltrie,	£0 15 0	To gooss gibbets,	£0 0 8
To 32 pd. candles,	0 16 0	To rosin,	0 0 2
To 13 dozen eggs,	0 5 5	To 4 pigs,	0 6 0
To fish,	0 4 0	To tripes,	0 1 4
To pickled oysters,	0 4 0	To 3 pd. fresh butter,	0 1 6
To 24 pd. butter,	0 12 0	To milke,	0 0 4
To cocumbers,	0 0 6	To 23 pd. cheess, at 3½d,	0 6 8½

Among other miscellaneous articles at Glasgow we find—

To 2 geess,	£0 5 0	To saccegges,	£0 2 11
To 8 fowls,	0 6 0	To nout feet,	0 0 4
To 5 wood cocks,	0 2 6	To 2 pd. barley,	0 0 6
To 2 pertriges,	0 1 0	To 2 pd. risse,	0 0 8
To 2 hens and 3 ducks,	0 3 11	To 10 doz. apples,	0 5 0

No. VIII. p. 83.

THE GLASGOW REGIMENT.

THE early letters of Provost Cochrane mention the zeal of his townsmen and their neighbours to arm in defence of the government, at the breaking out of the rebellion; and how arms were at length supplied to them. According to the Scots Magazine, about 3000 militia turned out, and were inspected by the Earl of Home. These were subsequently organised into a regiment of 650 men, under that officer as their Colonel, of which about 500 were Glasgow men, and the remainder chiefly from Paisley. They were marched to Stirling early in December, to join the troops mustered there under General Blakeney, and were employed to guard the passes of the Forth. From thence several letters in this collection were addressed by some of the volunteers to their Provost. Other companies were raised, and prepared to follow, but were countermanded by the General, who found his force already adequate for the service: among these were the Beith men, who are more particularly mentioned below.

When the Highland army approached Glasgow, General Blakeney, considering "discretion valor's better part," fell back upon Edinburgh, leaving the homes and families of the volunteers defenceless. Ere long, however, they had an opportunity of exhibiting their prowess at the rout of Falkirk; and although, as newly raised troops, they were not deemed worthy of a place in the front of battle, "they remained formed, notwithstanding they saw that the dragoons had given way and part of the foot." The result of this exemplary but useless gallantry was a loss of twenty-two killed, eleven wounded, and twelve or fourteen prisoners. These services are mentioned at page 273 of the Culloden papers, and are fully detailed in this extract from the GLASGOW COURANT:

February 12. Last week the colours of the regiment of Glasgow Volunteers were delivered by the Right Honourable the Earl of Home, their colonel, to their officers, to be transported to Glasgow. As the citizens of that place have remarkably distinguished themselves during the rebellion, by their loyalty and affection to the government, in seasonably appearing in arms to assist, along with his Majesty's forces, to guard the important pass of Stirling; and as that regiment was allowed to make a very fine appearance, notwithstanding it had been raised and marched in nine days, it is but doing them justice to inform the publick in what manner General Hawley lately dismissed the regiment. His Excellency was pleased to send for the officers, some days after their return from the battle of Falkirk, and after thanking them for their past services, which he told them he should represent to his Majesty, he acquainted them that, as the time for which the town of Glasgow had agreed to subsist the regiment was now expired, and as his Majesty was to have in this country more than a sufficiency of forces to quell the present rebellion, he judged it his duty to dispense with their further attendance, which was both expensive to the town and to themselves, and likeways a real loss to the country, by withdrawing so many useful hands from the manufactures. Upon which the officers unanimously

assured the General, that they were willing to continue to serve their king and country at their own expense, and that they would be ready at a call, whenever their attendance should be judged necessary, or in the least degree useful to the service. His Excellency has since received his Majesty's commands to thank the regiment for their service during the late action near Falkirk.

While these sheets were in the press, the Editor received from a zealous member of the Club the following curious illustration of the mode in which the western counties levied their militia.

BEITH, *12th February, 1836.*

DEAR SIR,—I send you a document which is illustrative of the transactions to be detailed in the Cochrane Correspondence now under your editorial charge. It is a subscription paper by the feuars and tenants in the barony of Broadstone, in this parish, to defray the expense of a party of Beith militia, which was raised by the Reverend John Wotherspoon, then minister here, and at the head of which he marched to Glasgow to join the King's army against the Pretender. The preamble is in the handwriting of Mr. Wotherspoon, and so is the indorsed receipt. At Glasgow the Beith party received orders to return, but the reverend commander went forward, was at the battle of Falkirk, where the rebels were victorious, and where he was taken prisoner. He was carried to Doune Castle, and kept for some time. Along with him was the Reverend Andrew M'Vey, afterwards minister of Dreghorn, who got out of the state prison in the disguise of a female carrying a tea kettle.

Several parishes in this district sent out parties of volunteers in aid of the government, and to this they were encouraged by a resolution of the Presbytery of Irvine, 7th January, 1746.

I remain, MY DEAR SIR,

Your's very truly,

JAMES DOBIE.

WEE the subscribers, fewers and tennents within the Barroney of Broadstone in the parish of Beith, doe hereby bind ourselves, each of us for ourselves effeiring to our respective valuations, to furnish seven men to join the other Militia from the said parish, and to march with them to Stirling for the support of our religion and liberty, and in defence of our only rightful, and lawfull Sovereign, KING GEORGE, against his enemys engaged in the present rebellion; which Militia being to be engaged in the said cause, for the space of thirty days from the day of their marching from Beith, they shall be supported accordingly, agreeable to our different proportions, at the rate of twopense halfpenny sterling upon every pund Scotts of valuation.

Marshland, . . .	John Shadden, . . .	<i>Lib.</i> 56 0 0	£7 0 0
Windyhouses, . . .	Thomas Shedden, . . .	37 13 4	4 14 0
Broadstone, . . .	Neil Snodgrass, . . .	88 0 0	11 0 0
Broadstone-hall, . . .	Andrew Kerr, . . .	49 0 0	6 2 6
Broadstone, . . .	Francis Brown, . . .	36 0 0	4 10 0
Bogghall, . . .	Matthew Pollick, . . .	43 6 8	5 8 6
Neitherhill of Beith,	John Shedden, . . .	26 0 0	3 5 0
Mathew Pollock, included with his father.			
Crooked-damm, . . .	John Craford, . . .	33 5 0	4 3 0
Fulwoodhead, . . .	John Kerr, . . .	24 0 0	3 0 0
Duckray, . . .	John Clark, . . .	22 16 8	2 17 0
Neatherhill of Beith, .	John Craig, . . .	26 0 0	3 5 0
South-border, . . .	John White, . . .	16 0 0	2 0 0
Duckray, . . .	George Kerr, . . .	22 16 8	2 17 0
Burnside, . . .	Robert Cook, . . .	3 0 0	0 7 6
Geilsland, . . .	Robert Shedden, . . .	26 0 0	3 5 0
Craighouse, . . .	. . . . .	100 0 0	12 10 0
Bickholm, . . .	. . . . .	65 6 8	8 3 6
Little Bogghall, . . .	John —, . . .	6 13 4	0 16 6
Broadstone, . . .	John Robertson, . . .	24 0 0	3 0 0
Hetherickhead, . . .	. . . . .	4 0 0	0 10 6
			£88 15 0

Received from George Kerr in Dokry, fourteen pounds Scots, being the fourth part of the sum he collected for the Militia, the other three parts being by him returned to the contributors.

JNO. WOTHERSPOON.

No. IX. p. 83.

ANSWER BY GEORGE II. TO THE GLASGOW ADDRESS, 1714.

HANNOVER, le 16 Aoust, 1714.

MESSIEURS,—On m'a envoyé icy la lettre obligeante que vous m'avez écrite le 30^e d'Avril, avec le Billet de Bourgeoisie. Ces marques de l'attachement de votre ville pour la succession Protestante, et pour moy en particulier, m'ont fait un véritable plaisir. Je vous prie de croire que J'en fais tout le cas que Je dois, et que J'embrasseray avec empressement toutes les occasions qui se pourront présenter de vous en temoigner ma reconnoissance, en sorte que si la Providence divine appelle cette maison à la couronne de la Grande Bretagne, votre ville puisse en recevoir toute la protection que son zèle merite; Je travailleray autant qu'il dependra de moy à la luy procurer. Estant Messieurs,

Vostre affectionné,

GEORGE D. DE CAMBRIDGE.

A Messieurs les Magistrats }
de la Ville de Glasgow. }

No. X.

COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSSES OF GLASGOW.

It now only remains to notice the measures adopted by the Corporation of Glasgow, for recovery of the losses sustained by that city in the rebellion. These may be gathered from the Council Records.

8th September, 1746. Which day, the Committee, in consequence of an appointment by a former act, report, that, on the 14th September, 1745, the Pretender's son sent a written demand to the Magistrats, requiring on their peril payment of £15000 sterling, besides sundry other things. That, upon the notice thereof, the principal inhabitants, by their petition to the Magistrats and Council, setting furth that the city was threatened with a force which they were unable to resist, and that the inhabitants, and their trade and dwellings, were in imminent danger of being exposed to irreparable losses, did beseech the Magistrats and Council by their act to authorize such persons therein named, or the quorum, on the approach of any such force, to meet with their leaders and make the best terms they could for saving their city, its trade and inhabitants, from these dismal consequences, and to indemnify these trustees from any engagement they should come under. That, in pursuance of said petition, the Magistrats and Council, gave a commission in terms thereof. The Committee farther report, that, on the 26th September, 1745, the Magistrats, at a full meeting of the inhabitants, in the town's new hall, represented that they had certain information that a party of the rebels were to be in Glasgow the same day, setting furth what the Council had done, and desiring their approbation and instructions to the commissioners in the Council's act. Upon hearing thereof, the inhabitants unanimously approved of

the Council's act, and authorized the foresaid commissioners, in conjunction with the Magistrats, to make the best terms they could. That, accordingly, said 26th September last, John Hay writer to the signet came with a party of horse, and presented a written commission to him the said John Hay, together with a demand from the Pretender's son for £15000 sterling, and the Magistrats and trustees for the inhabitants having had a long conversation with him, they at last, with much difficulty, got him to restrict his demand to £5000 in money, and £500 in goods. The Committee also report that, on the 27th of September last, at another full meeting of the inhabitants, in said new hall, the Magistrats resumed what had been commenced with Mr. Hay, and desired to know their opinion: upon which the whole inhabitants present (except William Pagan, an under boyler in the wester sugar house), approved of the transaction. Whereupon, the Magistrats represented that money would be wanted immediately, and that, though the Council were in the meantime to give the town's security, yet the fyne was to be proportioned among the inhabitants, according to their abilities, at a more settled time, and desired such of the inhabitants as had money to pay it in to John M'Gilchrist, the town-clerk, who should be immediately authorised by the Council to give his receipts therefor; all which was approved of by the inhabitants. That, accordingly, the Council authorised the said John M'Gilchrist to grant receipts to such of the inhabitants as had money to lend, for which they should have acts of Council; who accordingly paid to him the sum of £3500 sterling, which, with £1500 borrowed from the Earle of Glencairn, made the sum of £5000 sterling; and Port Glasgow rope-works, and Glasgow tan-work, and Richard Allan, merchant in Glasgow, and James Smith, weaver in Glasgow, furnished goods to the extent of £500 sterling, in full of the said oppressive demand made by said John Hay; all which money and goods were, on the 30th of September last, paid and delivered to said John Hay, conform to receipt. The Committee also

report that, the above matters and transactions were laid before the merchants' and trades' houses, and approved of by them conform to their separate acts. The Committee farther report that, the rebels having entered Glasgow on the 25th of December last, with the Pretender's son, there was a demand made (on account of the city's late appearance in arms for our happy government) of 6000 short cloth coats, 12000 linen shirts, 6000 pairs of shoes, and the like number of pairs of tartan hose and blue bonnets: whereon, the Magistrate, on the 28th of December last, laid this most exorbitant demand before a full meeting of the inhabitants in said new hall, who, unanimously considering their then unhappy situation, agreed to comply with said unjust demand, and named John Wilson, James Wardrop, and Walter Brisban, all merchants, to buy and provide the clothes; Thomas Dunmoor and , also merchants, to provide the linens; Robert Finlay, tanner, and to provide the shoes; Archibald Coats and to buy the tartan for the hose; John Hamilton and to provide the blue bonnets; who, in virtue of said order, purchased said respective goods, part whereof were delivered to the rebels before they left Glasgow, and, for relieving the hostages whom the rebels carried from Glasgow, the remainder was sent after them to Bannockburn; the account whereof, with the names of the furnishers, is inserted in a book for that purpose in the hands of said John M'Gilchrist, amounting in all, with the expences of some cartages to Bannockburn, to the sum of £ . The Committee also report that the far greatest part of the inhabitants, by writes under their hands, approved of said last transaction, and appointed the buying of goods, and promised to pay their parts of them, as it should be proportioned by persons authorized for that end. The Committee moreover report that it is just and reasonable the lenders of said money, and furnishers of said goods, should be secured concerning their repayment; but that the town's ordinary and stated revenue is altogether unable to

pay such two heavy debts; and that it is their humble opinion this whole affair should be laid before the merchants' and trades' houses, and that separate acts should be obtained from them, approving of the foresaid transactions, and recommending to the Magistrats and Council to give the toun's security for the repayment of the sums lent, and goods furnished as abovesaid, and promising and engaging, each of said houses for themselves and constituents, that they will concur and agree in all measures for applying to the King and Parliament for relief and reimbursement of said two iniquious fynes; or, if that cannot be obtained or shall become ineffectual, to apply to the Magistrats and Council to name proper persons, in the same manner as is done with respect to the town's land tax, for proportioning and dividing the said two heavy sums among the heretors, landholders, traders and inhabitants, conform to their interests and abilities, and vesting proper powers in the Magistrats for levying and uplifting thereof, in a summary manner: or, that they will concur in procuring an act of Parliament, for prolonging the grant of the town's two pennies on the pynt of ale and beer, and for extending that imposition upon malt brewn by or for the use of private inhabitants, and consenting to the town's levying their present, or any future grant of said imposition which they shall obtain, to the full extent of the Act of Parliament; and that they will concur in any other measures, that shall be judged proper for the relief and reimbursement of the toun's publick stock of the said two oppressive and unjust exactions. Which report above written being heard by the Magistrates and Council, they approved of the same and agree thereto.

7th May, 1747.—Which day, ordain James Clark, treasurer, to pay to Mr. William Cross, advocate, the sum of £119, as his personal charge and expenses in going to, and at, and coming from London upon the town's affairs, in relation to the town's being redrest by the govern-

ment, of the unjust and heavy demands made by the rebel army upon the city, in the year 1745, and exacted by the rebels, being desired to go there by the Magistrates in winter last.

On the 13th December, 1748, the Council granted commissions to Provost Cochrane and Baillie Murdoch to go to London, in order to obtain a renewal of the impost of twopence on the pint of ale and beer, and relief for the town's losses in the rebellion. They reached London on the 6th of January, and were detained there in prosecution of their object until midsummer. Of the progress of the negotiation some idea may be drawn from the following letters of the Provost to his wife.

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*Mrs Cochrane to the care of
Provost Murdoch*

Glasgow

*Yours
John Campbell*

LONDON, 4th February, 1749.

MY DEAREST,—I wrote you last post, but was a little hurried. I would fain hope something will be done for the town, though there is far from being any certainty: every body we see says it ought to be

done. We must wait the issue, which at best will be a long attendance, especially as you observe to one like me, never accustomed and no way inclined to applications of this kind. We are going through the other great folks; I believe may give the Chancellor copy of our memorial to-day, and the Speaker of the Commons another soon. This is prodigious slavery, but there is no help. Levees of all kinds are the greatest farce in nature. The King stays about five minutes; some are introduced to kiss his hands; others give petitions; he speaks a little to some great lord; all bow, fawn and cringe; then off goes Majesty. The Prince stays about fifteen minutes; he allows some to kiss his hands; talks to half-a-dozen of people about the roads and weather; then exit Royal Highness. The Duke's levee we did not see, having had a private audience, in which, I believe I wrote, he said he would do every thing in his power for our town.

The Minister's levee is the greatest and throngest of all; stars of all kinds, Generals, Admirals, Bishops, and the Lord knows who, bowing low; he smiling and going round the whole company distributing his nothings. Were he to be dismissed, not one of these flatterers would be seen in his house; he might go where he pleased for them. I am sick of the subject, and have not temper to say any more. God send me to my spouse and house; I shall be better pleased with them than ever!

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LONDON, 18th April, 1749.

MY DEAREST,—I have your most acceptable favour of the tenth, which is the only thing gives me any tolerable satisfaction in my present most unhappy and dull situation. Our affair came not in yesterday: the cursed list of general and staff officers, and the half-pay list, took them up yesterday till eight at night. When it will be in, God knows; but what is worst of all, it seems to be very uncertain if we

shall carry our petition. We have the Prince's party and Torys against us, and which is worse, the Court party seems to be divided: now that the town's application comes to be the subject of conversation, it does not seem to be relished by a great many, as I am told. All this makes the issue uncertain, and keeps me in the most uneasy suspense that can be well imagined. Mr. Pelham, were he to make a point of it, could no doubt carry it, the Court having a great majority; but he is so fretted and teased about other affairs, which it is believed have been crammed on him, and this, however great to us, is so inconsiderable to him, that, though I believe he is very well disposed, and could have wished to carry the thing, I doubt if he will make a point of it. Our country members seem all hearty, but they are only an handful; and the generality of the English, I am told, do not relish it: they say it will be a bad precedent, and be followed by many other applications of this kind, and either cannot or will not make the proper distinction. If any of the English towns were to drop in a petition, I am afraid it would throw so much cold water on ours as would spoil all. I am sure I am much to be pityed: I would rather have payed the twenty part of what we can expect than had this plague and vexation. I shall be away from my dearest wife and best affairs for an age, losing my time, spending the town's money, and vexing and fatiguing myself, and all to no purpose. I did not think I could have endured so much fatigue of walking; and yet, thank God, I have kept my health pretty well. I wish this disappointment does not lay me by, though I shall do the best I can. I have writ you a most mournfull letter; however, let it not give you any uneasiness. This rebellion has been a cursed affair to you and me, though my folly has brought on a good share of this trouble. Continue to write to me; make no apologys; the most trifling things from your hands are acceptable. God pity me, and give an happy end to this vexing affair! I can write nor think on nothing else. Heaven preserve you my dearest: Adieu!

LONDON, 20th April, 1749.

MY DEAREST,—Amidst all my plague, vexation, and uneasiness, your most kind and acceptable letter of the 12th is the only thing gives me any kind of satisfaction; for joy and pleasure I can have none at present, so long as this cursed affair depends, and is in so great a state of uncertainty. You will see by this our toun's petition has not yet come it. A debate was long protracted yesterday, about allowing the soldiers to be discharged at the end of seven years' service, prevented our petition being in; and whether it will be heard to-morrow or Monday is uncertain. Meantime there is a party formed against us. The Prince's party appear the keenest. It is called the *Glasgow Job*, and the *Duke of Argyle's Job*, who is indeed so hearty, that he came to the House of Commons yesterday, imagining it would be in. I am afraid our friends will tire dancing attendance from day to day; and the people in the opposition are so keen, they will attend closely and disappoint our relief. I assure you I lay my account with the worst; and if all this time and expence is lost, you will be sure I shall not be easy: however, it shall be no fault of mine that the toun is not relieved, let the inhabitants have what sense of it they will. How unlucky will it be, if, after all the fair appearances and all this trouble, our relief should miscarry, which is more than probable will be the case!

Notwithstanding these gloomy anticipations of the Provost, the successful result of the deputation is thus recorded in the Council Books:

14th June, 1749.—Which day, Andrew Cochrane Provost and George Murdoch late Baillie, who were empowered by the Council by their act 13th December last to repair to London, to apply to his Majesty and Parliament for reimbursing the sums extorted from the toun, upon account of the toun's loyalty, by the rebels, during the

late unnatural rebellion, represented that the Parliament had granted to his Majesty the sum of £10000, to reimburse the town of the above extorted fines, and that the same was to be paid to the town by his Majesty's Exchequer, by his Majesty's warrant to the Commissioners of Treasury. The Magistrates and Council, for themselves and in name of the community, being sensible of the Provost and George Murdoch their good services and diligence in procuring such relief to the town, do tender them their most hearty thanks: And in order to obtain the payment, the Magistrates and Council have subscribed a commission and power of attorney.

In order to complete the details of this deputation, the accounts of the delegates' expenses are also extracted.

28th June, 1749.—The which day, Andrew Cochran Provost and George Murdoch late Baillie, gave in an account of their charge and expenses in relation to their late journey to and from London about the town's affairs, which is as follows:—

To a chaise, and maker's servant,	£28	2	6
To John Stewart the servant, at several times on the road,	6	7	2
To ditto at London, to account,	5	8	0
To the servant, to carry him with two horses,	1	10	0
To charges at Whitburn, and four days at Edinburgh,	8	10	0
To charges on road to London, eleven days,	28	10	0
To lodging at London, and house account for coals, candle, tea, sugar, breakfasts, &c.	61	15	9
To William Alloe the servant, for wages boarding and incidentals, at London, and for turnpikes and expences on road down,	£17	13	3
To shaving and dressing,	2	7	0
To Mr. Bowden, for liquors to quarters,	4	12	0
To chaise mending,	0	10	0
To post hire from London to Edinburgh,	21	0	0

To hostlers, riders, horns, &c.	2	2	0
To charges on road from London,	5	12	6
To charges at Edinburgh and Whitburn,	2	13	6
To charges from Edinburgh home, and to driver,	2	0	0
To extraordinary entertainments at London,	30	0	0
To writing copies of petition and memorial, &c.	7	11	0
To expenses and incidentals, ordinary and extraordinary, at London, viz.			
By Andrew Cochran,	125	12	0
By George Murdoch,	105	4	0½
To a writing master, to come down,	5	5	0
To charge of advertisements,	0	6	0
<hr/>			
Extending the said sums to	£472	11	8½

And by the said account, they give the town credite for the sums following, viz.: One hundred fourty-two pound of militia money, got from Robert Colquhoun; fifty pound fifteen shillings 10½d. sterling from Arthur Robertson late treasurer; one hundred thirty-eight pound fifteen shillings, of remains of one hundred and fifty pound sterling borrowed by the town from Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, after deduceing eleven pound five shillings of interest on a bond of two hundred and fifty pound sterling, one hundred pound by bill on said Arthur Robertson by said Andrew Cochran, in favour of William Ballantyne; twenty pound by Messrs. Campbell and Bruce, London, taken from them on receipt; twenty-one pound ten pence of cash, to be received from Arthur Robertson treasurer; extending the said credite side to four hundred seventy-two pound eleven shillings eight pence ½d. sterling, which ballances the charge. Which account being read in presence of the Magistrats and Council, they approve thereof, and ordain Arthur Robertson, late treasurer, to pay the said Andrew Cochran the foresaid sum of twenty-one pound and tenpence sterling.

ADDENDA.

No. I.

PETITION TO ANDREW AITON, ANDREW BUCHANAN, LAWRENCE DINWOODIE, AND RICHARD OSWALD, MERCHANTS IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, *September*, 1745.

GENTLEMEN,—Whereas, the City of Glasgow is in danger of being attacked by a force which they are in no Condition to resist, and that the inhabitants and their Trade may be exposed to many inconveniences. These are therefor Beseeching you, Andrew Aiton, Andrew Buchanan, Lawrence Dinwoodie, and Richard Oswald, merchants in Glasgow, Allan Dreghorn, Wright, and James Smith, Weaver in Glasgow, in case any such force shall approach the City and require to be Lodged therein, That you meet with the Leaders of the said force, and make the best terms you possibly can, for saving the City, its Trade and Inhabitants.

Robert Luke,
John Bowman,
John Brown,
John Bogle,
Andrew Cochrane,
John Coulter,
John M'Endoe,

Thomas Woddrop,
Matthew Bogle,
Robert Boyd,
Andrew Ramsay,
George Murdoch,
Richard Allan,
Laur. Colquhoun,
John Murdoch,

William Craufurd,
Alexander Stirling,
George Bogle,
Gavin Lawson,
Thomas Scott,
Robert Christie,
John Graham,
S. M'Call,

Gentlemen

Glasgow Sept^r 1745

Whereas the City of Glasgow is in danger of being
attacked by a force which they are in no condition to resist
and that the inhabitants and their Trade may be exposed
to many inconveniences. These are therefore Beseeching
you Andrew Aiton Andrew Buchanan Lawrence
Benwoodie and Richard Oswald Merchants in Glasgow
Allan Dreghorn Wright and James Smith Weaver in
Glasgow In case any such force shall approach the City
and require to be Lodged therein That you meet with the
Leaders of the said force and make the best terms you
possibly can for saving the City and its Trade and
Inhabitants

William Cunningham
Thomas Woodroffe Alexander Stirling
Robt Luke Matthew Boyle George Boyle
John Bowman Robt Boyd Gavin Lawson
John Brown Robt Christie
John Boyle Andrew Symay
Rev. John Brown George Murdoch
John Colclough Richard Allan
John Menzies Laur. Colquhoun
John Murdoch S. J. McCall

No. II.

PRINCE CHARLES TO THE PROVOST OF GLASGOW.*

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE, *25th September, 1745.*

SEEING it has pleased God to grant us a compleat victory over all our enemys in Scotland, and as the present expedition we are now ingaged in does not permitt us to visite the town of Glasgow, we have thought proper to intimate to you of the Town Councill and University, that, whereas the exigency of the times do not permitt us to leave the publick money as should be done in time of peace, we are obliged to have recourse to you for a loan of fifteen thousand pounds sterling, which we hereby oblige ourselves to pay back so soon as the nation shall be in a state of tranquillity ; and in the mean time, shall be willing to appropriate to your payment all the taxes of Clidsdale and your own town, arising from the land and excise, in such manner as shall be judged best for the case of the King's subjects. And furthermore, we are willing, in part of this sum, to accept of two thousand broadswords, at reasonable rates. If the present demand is chearfully and readily comply'd with by Munday first, we hereby promise, in a particular manner to take the trade of the town and its manufacturys, as well as University, under our special protection, and shall grant them such new privileges as shall, constantly with the good of the nation, advance your interest, and serve as a pledge of our affection in your loyalty.

Signed,

CHARLES, P. R.

Directed to the Provost, Magistrats, and }
 Town Councill of the City of Glasgow. }

* See No. XXII. of the COCHRANE CORRESPONDENCE, p. 25.

No. III.

COMMISSION BY PRINCE CHARLES TO JOHN HAY, ESQ., TO TREAT
WITH GLASGOW.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland,
England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions there-
unto belonging,
To JOHN HAY, Esq.

THESE are impouering and authorising you furthwith to repair to the
toun of Glasgow, and treat with the Magistrats and Toun Council in
terms of our Letter to them of this date, and whatever you act or do in
the premisses shall be sustained as sufficient by us. And the said Magis-
trats and Toun Councill are hereby required to regard you as our Com-
missioner to the 'above purpose. Given at the Palace of Holyrood-
house, this twenty-fifth September, 1745.

Signed, *CHARLES, P. R.*

No. IV.

DONALD CAMERON OF LOCHIEL TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, *October 11th, 1745.*

MY LORD,—I take this opportunity to return you my Sincere thanks
for your Civility to my Wife and Family. I shall always retain a gratefull

Edin^r Oct^r 11th
1745

your Lordships most
obliged humble servant

Donald Cameron

My Lord

Edinburgh 15th October

1745

Your L^os most obed^t & most
humble serv^t

W. Hay.

Edin^r 24th Oct^r
1745

Your very humble serv^t

Perth

Hamilton 27th Dec^r
1745

Your most obedient
humble servant
George Murray

To the Provost of Glasgow
or the Chief Magistrate for
the Time being, or whomever
Else it may concern
from John Campbell

Humble servant
John Campbell



acknowledgement of itt, and wherein I can be serviceable to you I beg you Command with Freedom.

Your Lordship's most obliged humble Servant,

DONALD CAMERON.

No. V.

THE EARL OF PERTH TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, *24th October, 1745.*

SIR,—The Bearer, Mr. Lockhart, is come about his private business, and has orders from me to Enlist any Young Man that is willing to Serve the Prince, so that I Expect, not only for the acquaintance that I have the pleasure to have with you, but for the public Good, that you neither will order nor allow him to be molested or troubled, which will very much oblige,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

PERTH.

No. VI.

PROVOST COCHRANE TO MR. JOHN HAY.

GLASGOW, *13th October, 1745.*

SIR,—I have the honour of a letter from Mr. Murray, signifying that only £310 of the bills given you were negotiate, and desiring me to repair to Holyroodhouse either to negotiate them or pay the value.

I have taken the liberty of writing him, by order of our chief inhabitants, that the bills are all good, mostly Lord Glencairn's, for which the town gave there bond as cash; that you preferred them when here to new Bank, and it would have been impossible to make up such a sum in any other shape; that we have scarce money to pay necessarys, and our manufactures at a stand for want of sale and cash; that our money is locked up in the Customhouse, the officers whereof having fled, we neither can get debentures expedite or paid; that there is a stop of business of all kinds and payments, as there is at present no execution, and no circulation of money, on which we always depended, by all which it is not in our power to give value for these bills; that my office tyed me down here, when so many of our poor are idle; that I was sure the money might be depended on at London when it fell due, and the difficulty of negotiating is owing to the present scarcity of money and stagnation of credit, which must be less felt with you than here; to all which I added, that you had execute your comission with great faithfullness and politeness, and left us very well pleased, and that your receipt was returned.

Sir, I am to beg you to interpose with Mr. Murray to take his own way with these bills, by remitting them to London or negotiating them at Edinburgh, it not being in my power to be any way assisting. I have experienced your civility, and flatter myself with the continuance of your favour. I am, with great regard,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ANDREW COCHRANE.

No. VII.

MR. JOHN HAY TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 15th October, 1745.

MY LORD,—I am very sorry you should have so much trouble in regard to the matter you write of. I did not apprehend the least difficulty in getting the thing done here, but I understand it could not be accomplished after abundance of endeavours, which gave occasion to the letter to your Lordship; and if it be possible for you to make the alteration proposed, I cannot doubt you would not demur upon it, as it makes no sort of odds in the main thing. But in case you cannot effectuate it, I am desired to insist that some one of your people shall immediately come here to execute what remains to be done. The persons who have been talked to in this place make no manner of exception, but say that the present state of affairs makes it impossible for them to command monie, though at the same time, severals of them want much to make remittances. I beg your Lordship will do me the honour to present my most humble service to the gentlemen of your town, whom I had the pleasure of seeing, and your Lordship will believe I am fully sensible of the civilities done me, and shall always be, with great respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient

Most humble Servant,

JOHN HAY.

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No. VIII.

MR. JOHN HAY TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

EDINBURGH, 18th October, 1745.

MY LORD,—I had the honour of your Lordship's letter last night, and I have authority to assure that upon the taking up so many of the bills to the value of £1200 sterling, which you say you have now in your power to do, there shall be no further trouble given with regard to what will remain to be negotiate.

It is desired that your people should come forward to Whiteburn, in place of Kirk of Shotts which you propose, where they will be met with on Munday next, at 12 at noon. I have the honour to be, with great regard,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

JOHN HAY.

P. S. You have herewith sent, the pass you desire for your gentlemen.

Lord Provost of Glasgow.

IX.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY TO THE PROVOST OF GLASGOW.

HAMILTON, *24th December, 1745.*

GENTLEMEN,—I am Order'd by his Royall Highness the Prince Regent, to let you know that a parte of his Highness Armie, if not the whole, are to be at Glasgow tomorrow. I have too great a regard for my Country in Ginerall, and to the town of Glasgow in particular, not to wish all prosperity to so Flurishing and Trading a City, and I am well assured it will be your own Faults if you do not meet with all the Incuragement and good Treatment you can desire from his Royall Highness. I hope non of the Inhabitants will be alarmed, and as good disipline is always Observed by the Army, it would be very Improudent in any of the Burgeses to remove, or not to continow in their ordinaryr occupations, since it is his Royall Highness' fixed principle to protect and not molest any of his Father's Subjects.

It will give me a particular pleasure if, in executing my Orders, I can at the same time be usfull to the City of Glasgow. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

GEORGE MURRAY.

To the Provest and other Magistrats and }
Town Councile of Glasgow. }

No. X.

MR. JOHN HAY TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

GLASGOW, 27th December, 1745.

MY LORD,—His Royal Highness, on the report I made this morning, having come to a final resolution in regard to the demands he honoured me to make in his name on the city of Glasgow, I am to desire to meet with your Lordship, and such other persons as your Lordship shall think proper, in order to make an end of this matter, at Cochain's Coffee-house to-morrow's morning at ten precisely. I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

JOHN HAY.

No. XI.

MR. JOHN HAY TO PROVOST COCHRANE.

BANNOCKBURN, 21st January, 1746.

MY LORD,—It is expected the town of Glasgow will compleat what is still wanting of the demands made by His Royal Highness, without delay. If the army shall have moved from this place and neighbourhood, you cannot fail of learning where it is, so as the things may be sent to his Royal Highness' quarters. I have the honour to be, very truly,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN HAY.

No. XII.

**SKETCH OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GLASGOW AFTER
THE REBELLION.**

The Town of Glasgow's fixed yearly Revenue is nearest . . .	£1600
The produce of the Parliamentary grant of two pennys on the pint of ale, at a medium is	1400
Total amount of Revenue, ordinary and extraordinary —	£3000

The uses to which the above Revenue is applied are,

Six Ministers' Stipends,	£576
Sallarys to Rector and three Masters of the Grammar School,	85
Sallarys to the Clerks of the severall Churches,	17
Magistrats' Sallarys,	56
Sallarys to Quarter Master, Drummers, and Town's Sergeants,	31
Sallarys to Writeing Master, and Teacher of Arithmetick,	23
Town's Agent, and Macers, and Town's Æque,	22
Town's Hospital,	140
Mr. Mitchell's Mortification, Bishop Lighton's Bursers and Pensions,	143
Few and Teinds of Town's Country Lands,	33
Burrough Missive,	180
Sergeant's Cloathing,	50
Paveing the Streets, new and old work,	150
Repairs upon Cathedral and other Churches, Moles and Har- bour, the Great Bridge and others, Tolbooth, Town Hall, Steeples, Hospitals, and other publick buildings and works,	1100
Annual Expences of the Town, Publick Entertainments, &c.,	300
Magistrat's Expences going to the Convention of Broughs, Assembly &c., besides many articles not mentioned,	50
Interest of Town's Debt before the Rebellion,	125
—	£3081

XIII. EXTRACTS FROM LORD ELCHO'S NARRATIVE.

THE subjoined notices of the Prince occur in the account of the Rebellion by Lord Elcho, which has just come into the hands of the Editor. This narrative, the most minute, interesting, and authentic that has been preserved of the events of 1745-6, is still unpublished, and would form an invaluable contribution to the Club.

“On the 27th of December, the Prince made his entry into Glasgow, at the head of a body of foot. The streets were crowded with people to see him, but they were all much against his cause. . . . The Prince sometime after his arrival, rode through the town, dressed in the French dress, attended by his guards, and made a general review of all his army that had been in England, and the loss that had been sustained by its march into England was very inconsiderable. As this town had been very active in raising men, and had made great rejoicings upon the news of the pretended defeat at Lancaster, the Prince taxed it in 12000 shirts, 6000 bonnets, 6000 pair of shoes, 6000 pair of stockings, and 6000 waistcoats, amounting to nearly the value of £10000, and took hostages for the payment of it. The Prince supped every night in public, and there was always a great deal of company came to see him. . . . While at Glasgow, he expected every day to hear of his brother's landing in England, and the government expected it so much, that all the troops the Duke of Cumberland commanded at Carlisle were ordered to the south in order to oppose it. . . . His favourites were Sir Thomas Sheridan, and Messrs. O'Sullivan, Murray [of Broughton], and Hay [of Restalrig], but particularly Mr. Hay, who governed him entirely. And it was so far a great loss to him, that although every body looked upon Mr. Hay as a very honest man, yet he was generally esteemed a man of neither parts nor capacity; and as men of that kind are apt to change their

behaviour with their fortune, he was reckoned to carry it too high to his superiors, which created him a great many enemies. Mr. Murray, who knew very well that the Prince was always to be in the hands of somebody, and who had governed him a long time himself, introduced Mr. Hay about the Prince in order to keep out other people whom he was more afraid of, so that the Prince had either the one or the other constantly with him; but Mr. Murray happening to fall sick, Mr. Hay got the Prince entirely to himself, which Mr. Murray complained much of afterwards.

From Avignon the Prince went to Venice, attended only by Colonel Goring; but the Senate, as soon as they knew of his being there, ordered him away. So he returned to Flanders, where, in the year 1751, Miss Walkinshaw came to him from Scotland, with whom he has lived incognito ever since, sometimes in Switzerland, and sometimes in Flanders, and now and then making trips to Paris, where no soul of fashion ever saw him. Mr. Goring left him in the year 1754, and my Lord Marechal procured him a commission of major in the Prussian service. Mr. Goring gave out publicly that he found him so unworthy of being a Prince of Wales, and so void of all the qualities that people of birth ought to be endued with, that he had remained so long with him more for the sake of the party, than from any regard he had for him."

No. XIV.

FARTHER NOTICES OF PRINCE CHARLES.

1720. Prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimir, eldest son of James Prince of Wales (commonly called the Chevalier de St. George), by Maria Clementina Sobieski, was born at Rome on the 31st December.

1745, June 20. He embarked at Nantes.

... July 25. Landed at Borodale.

1746, September 20, O. S. Embarked at Borodale.

... October 10, N. S. Landed at Morlaix, on September 29 by *old style*.

1747, January. Retired to Avignon.*

... February. Went to Madrid to ask assistance from the King of Spain.

... March 24. Returned to Paris and resided at St. Ouen.

... April. Projected a marriage with the Czarina.

... June. Disgusted by his brother becoming an ecclesiastic.

1748, March. Struck a medal as Prince of Wales, at Paris.

... April 30. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

... December 10. Arrested and imprisoned at Vincennes.

... 15. Released.

... 27. Arrived at Avignon.

1749, February 24. Asked in marriage the daughter of the Landgrave of Darmstadt. Set out incognito with Colonel Goring, and continued to wander over Europe for several years, generally under the name of JOHN DOUGLAS; a step which occasioned great annoyance to his father, and disgust to his adherents, especially as it appeared that his life was far from respectable, and his habits very debauched. It is difficult to assign a reason for this strange conduct, but it may be in part accounted for by his pecuniary embarrassments, and his consequent wish to avoid the expenses which his station required. Under this incognito in

1750, he was in Paris.

... September. In London for five days, to ascertain the state of his affairs.

1751, September, In Paris.

* The subjoined notices of some of the principal events of the Prince's life have been partly taken from Dr. Browne's History of the Highlands, now in course of publication.

1752, April, At Campvere.

1754, 1755. His friends in England remonstrated against his connection with Miss Walkinshaw, and against his mode of life generally; his debauchery, rash obstinacy and ingratitude. His answer not being satisfactory, the Jacobites of England abandoned his cause, and he retired to Avignon, till, on the death of his father in

1766, he went to Italy, and lived at Albano as Count of Albany. He succeeded from his father to about 40,000 crowns of income.

1771. Mrs. Miller saw him at Rome.—*Letters from Italy. London: 1776. Vol. II. p. 196.*

1772. Married Louisa Maximiliana Carolina, Princess of Stolberg-Guederan, and settled at Florence, where his residence in the Via San Bastiano is now called the Palazzo San Climente, in which Mr. Smith, by whom this volume is presented to the Maitland Club, resided in 1819.

1776. Seen by Dr. Moore while travelling in Italy.

1780. The Princess Louisa, disgusted by his debauchery, left him, with Alfieri the poet, and went to Rome. Her after *liason* with Alfieri is well known. As Countess of Albany she lived at Florence till her death, in 1824; previous to which, she is said to have made a left-handed marriage with Francis Xavier Fabre, a French historical painter.

1788, January 31. Died at Rome.

He left his property to his daughter by Miss Walkinshaw, who was legitimated in 1787, and whom he created Duchess of Albany: she died in the following year.—*Ann. Register*, xxx. 20, xxxi. 247. Several persons have represented themselves as natural sons of the Prince.

1807. The Cardinal York died at Frascati, having long laid aside all ambitious hopes, and having for some years received a pension of £4000 a-year from King George IV., who also settled half that sum upon the widow of Prince Charles. In the like spirit of generous munificence, George IV., while Prince Regent, contributed largely to an interesting monument, erected by Canova in St. Peter's, to the memory of

the exiled Princes of Stuart, which must attract the special notice of every Englishman in Rome. On it the royal arms of Britain crown a pyramid, whose closed door is guarded on either side by a Genius of death, their wings drooping, and their torches extinguished. Over the door, and surmounted by medallion portraits of the Chevalier de St. George and his two sons, is the following inscription :—

JACOBO III.
 JACOBI II. MAGNÆ BRITT. REGIS FILIO,
 CAROLO EDUARDO
 ET HENRICO DECANO PATRUM CARDINALIUM
 JACOBI III. FILIIS,
 REGIÆ STIRPIS STUARDIÆ POSTREMIS.
 ANNO MDCCCXIX.

BEATI MORTUI
 QUI IN DOMINO MORIUNTUR. .

Close to this monument is another of elaborate statuary, in memory of the Princess Maria Clementina, wife of the Chevalier de St. George. In the subterranean crypt of St. Peter's there are three tombs thus inscribed :—

JACOBUS III.
 MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ SCOTIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ
 REX.
 VIXIT ANNOS LXXVII. MENSES VI.
 DIES XI.
 OBIIT KAL. JANUARIJ MDCCLXVI.

ADDENDA.

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D O M.

CAROLUS III.

JACOBI TERTII MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGIS FILIUS.

NATUS MDCCXX.

OB. PRID. KAL. FEBRUAR.

MDCCCLXXXVIII.

D O M.

HENRICUS XI.

JACOBI TERTII MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGIS FILIUS,

DUX EBORACENSIS NUNCUP.

EPUS. OSTIEN. ET VELITERN.

S. R. E. VICECANCELLAR. S. COLL. DECANUS.

ET S. BASILIC. VATICAN. ARCHIEP.

TUSCULI OBIT DIE XIII. JUL. ANN. MDCCCVII.

VIXIT ANN. LXXXII. M. IV. D. VII.

To these last records of this ill-fated race, copied by the Editor of these pages from their tombs, may be added an inscription, which he found in the Cathedral of Frascati, where Prince Charles was first interred, and which embalms the unfailing affection of a brother whom no unkindness or unworthiness could alienate.

HEIC SITUS EST

KAROLUS ODOARDUS,

CUI PATER

JACOBUS III.

REX ANGLIÆ SCOTIÆ HIBERNIÆ

ADDENDA.

FRANCIÆ.

PRIMUS NATORUM,

PATERNI JURIS ET REGIÆ DIGNITATIS

SUCCESSOR ET HÆRES.

QUI DOMICILIO SIBI ROMÆ DILECTO

COMES ALBANENSIS DICTUS EST.

VIXIT ANNOS LXVI. ET MENSEM.

DECESSIT IN PACE.

PRID. KAL. FEB. ANNO MDCCLXXXVIII.

HENRICUS CARD. EPIS. TUSCULAN.

CUI FRATERNA JURA TITULIQUE CESSERE,

DUCIS EBORACENSIS APPELLATIONE RESUMPTA,

IN IPSO LUCTU AMORE ET REVERENTIA OBSEQUUTUS,

IN DICTO IN TEMPLUM SUUM FUNERE,

MULTIS CUM LACRYMIS PRÆSENS JUSTA PERSOLVIT

FRATRI AUGUSTISSIMO,

HONOREMQUE SEPULCHRI AMPLIOREM

DESTINAVIT.

+

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